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The All advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This cule will not be deviated from.

AGENTS.

J. Haselden, Beyanteville,
S. Büling, Frankfort,
V. Vauphan, Greensburg,
Burton, Versaillee,
H. Kiriley, M. Vernou,
hutth, Jr., Caserville,
Courry, Harrodeburg,
Taylor, Columbia,
J. M. Lambdin, Hopkinswille,
J. M. Lambdin, Hopkinswille,
W. T. Coulter, Elkton.
L. Chandler, Campbellslie,
S. Tanglord, Augusta.
B. M. Chambers, Georgetown.
Sam'l, Berry, Sasalon.
Sam'l, Ray, Jr., Tompkinswille,

DANGERS AND CRIME OF THE RETROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT. - Very suggestive intelligence comes to us from various quarters. The Richmond Whig has been suppressed by the Commender of the Department for what he deemed disloyal utterances. The Whig all through the war was a most bitter organ of secession. Upon we understood, and we had hoved and expected that it would thenceforth throw all of its the scale of the Union, and labor with its accustomed zeal and enthusiasm to restore order, peace, and unity to Virginis and the South. Before the war, the Whig was one of edness since. Other Virginia papers, it is said,

doings and sayings of secessionists and the restless spirits who are keeping them in countenance and giving them support. The oid enemies of the country there are boldly attacking the whole settled policy of the Government, treating the free basis as a fiction, and feat it. Their voices are still for war, and their acts, too. They plainly do not intend to submit to the Government, though they have probably taken the oath of allegiance and promised to do so. The Governor has issued an address, in which he says he is "pained to unce his serious apprehensions that, instead of submission, peace, and order, a different state of things will soon be encountered." The old leaven of secession is again at work in Tennessee, as it is in Virginia and Kentucky. and to a greater or less extent in every South-It is rearing aloft its repulsive head, and hissing with as much venom as ever, and as ready as ever to strike again, if it can get the chance, its deadly fangs into the heart of the Repub-

but the beginning of new troubles for the Southern people, unless the mischief and the mischief-makers be promptly squelched by the good sense and patriotism of the masses.

It has been only too evident to us for some in the South who do not intend to submit in good faith to the authority of the Government, out who do intend to challenge its policy, and resist with all the power they can command, and of whatever kind, the free basis which the war has established. They raise once more the slavery issue and manifest their intention to fight the battle over again, and doubtless ex-

can people, and they cannot be too early or too and remote, of lending themselves to the schemes of the infatuated and short-sighted,

We believe those masses are heartily sick of it an honest support. This the disturbers of the still use the people as of yora, and can by pan-

One would suppose that these dialoyal demathat they no longer dare to be its open enemies -would have learned something from the events of the war. But they are a peculiar set who learn nothing, it would seem, even by ex-perience, or if they do they care nothing for consequences, and are willing to risk everything for the shadowy chances of obtaining office through the chaos they may be able to bring

Southern people in reference to the unholy intrigues of these emissaries of disunion, and upon in our humble judgment, the future peace and

It has just been announced that the President has despatched a confidential agent to the South to observe the practical workings of the system of restoration which he has adopted, a system which is at once liberal and constitutional, and infinitely better than the fears of multitudes had led them to expect. It is also known that this liberal, constitutional system is meeting with Northern people, a portion that aided in his be carried out unless the right of suffrage is conferred on negroes, and fearing that this may not be done by the States to which the Executive has remitted it, they wish him to assume the power to confer such right of suffrage upon the blacks by a general proclamation. They desire that the States lately in revolt shall not be represented in the United States Congress. of representatives by the common votes of whites and blacks. It is well-known that Mr. Sumner and his friends successfully resisted upon this ground the application of Louisiana to be represented in the last Congress.

Now the President is but human. If he find the Southern people on the one hand opposing vigorously his constitutional method and the free basis, clamoring for the old system that xisted before the war, and on the other hand, if he feel, as he will, the pressure from the radical side in opposition to his policy, and in favor of the consolidated arbitrary policy urged upon him, will he be able to maintain his ground? Without any support from those whom he seeks to protect in the right of self-government, and with the ferce assaults from the other side in opposition to such protection, how long will he who look upon the spectacle of our vindicated Republic as an invitation to them to come and

succeed in arraying her people against the free basis and the policy of Mr. Johnson, if they sentation and fraud, raise an exciting issue upon slavery and carry it into the next Presidenthe results. Let not the Southern people deceive themselves again in this matter, and let not the Southern demagogues deceive themanother Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Johnson in the next Presidential chair—never. Instead,

Throughout the recent war the hearts of triots trembled lest there should never be s ordial re-union of the States which had constituted the Republic. Thousands felt that the violence of the struggle would prevent a fature nearly support from the Southern people of the Federal Government. We, however, have constantly maintained that, though the strife while lasted, should be of the most bitter character, the people of both sections would accept its logical results and re-establish our national integrity upon a basis even more secure than it had rested upon before. We believed this from the fact that, when brave and true men fight. they invariably accept the results of the conflict, and thence proceed to establish a new and

ermanent friendship. In the late war the rebels exhibited as much urage as did the Union men; both fought with consummate chivalry. And now that the armed struggle has ceased the true men of both ctions manifest perfect readiness to repair the njuries of war by adopting measures of peace. This fact but proves the truth of the old saying that "we are apt to respect those who fight us bravely," The mass of the Southern people are not quarrelling about slavery now; they regard the system as effectually gone, and they are preparing themselves for the new order of things which the war self has inaugurated. Holden, of North Carolina, Johnson, of Georgia, Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Perry, of South Carolina, in their administration in the States over which they respectively preside as Provisional Governors urge the people to restore their civil organiations upon the results of the recent struggle. The factionists in Kentucky and the other border slave States stand alone in their opposition to the restoration pelicy set forth by President Johnson, and to the extent that they oppose it they impair the great cause of peace and har-

mony between the North and South. There is, as there has been all along, but one ital cause of hostility between the two sections-the slavery question. The disunion controversy on that question assumed formidable portions when the secessionists sprung the which of territorial slavery, and it has ended country. We regret exceedingly its short-sight- in universal freedom. And now, if the people of the States far South are ready to accept that result, why should the people of Kentucky fight against it? If they fight they must lose; they annot possibly gain anything. If they join in with the South they can settle the whole ques-

tion, and that satisfactorily and forever. The enemies of emancipation assert that the vstem of free labor in the lately rebellious States will prove an utter failure; but there are nighty evidences to the contrary While Gen. Sherman was in South Carolina he undertook colonize the freed negroes in the islands which lie along the Carolina coast, under the ystem of compensated labor. At the time, deful and gloomy prophecies were made as to the result of the experiment, but we were confident that it would prove highly successful, and our opinion has been amply confirmed by the reports which have reached us in reference to it. For instance the Savannah correspondent of the New York World describes his recent visit to the famous Sea Islands in the following manner, which clearly vindicates the employment of mpensated labor under the system encouraged by President Johnson. The condition of the islands along this coast

The condition of the islands along this coast is now of the greatest interest to the world at large, and to the people of the South in particular. Upon careful inquiry, I find that there are over two hundred thousand acres of land under cultivation by free labor. The enterprises are mostly by Northern men, although there are natives worlding their negroes under the new system, and negroes who are working land on their own account. This is the third year of the trial, and every year has been a success more and more complete. The profits of some of the laborers amount to five hundred, and, in some case, five thousand dollars a year. The amount of money deposited in bank by the negroes of these islands is a hundred and forty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. They are that the troops which landed on the islands robbed indiscriminately the negroes went tack to work sgain. General Saxton, who have not recovered from the delirium of slaughter through which they have passed. They are wedded to all their old prejudices upon slavery, and hadded to all their old prejudices upon slavery, and hadded to all their old prejudices upon slavery, and hadded to all their old prejudices upon slavery, and hadded to all their old prejudices upon slavery, and hadded to all their old prejudices upon s ally known throughout the South, it would more to induce the whites to take hold of the and arbitrary commands that General Hatch

The foregoing represents the actual condition of the free labor system as it is to be tested throughout the South. The questions based upon that experiment are the chief, if not the only barrier now existing to the perfect re-union enlightened progress and pacification which the President has so honorably and wisely marked people North and South. And we rejoice that the people of the so-called seceding States are ready to test free labor to its fullest extent. We are confident that it will restore them to mare than their former wealth and happiness. The idea that we cannot have a great Repub-

lie in which the system of free labor shall uni-versally prevail is daily becoming obsolete. The practical results of that system, as they shall be gradually realized, will demonstrate the great fact that upon its adoption hinges the uestion of a perfect reconciliatian between the

Savannah several days ago on the duty and destiny of the South. His speech was able and elequent, exhibiting a clear understanding of the present condition of the country, and urging the people of Georgia to proceed at once with the restoration of their former "practical relations" with the Union. The Washington Chronicle, referring to the speech of Governor Johnson and the duties now resting upon the Southern people, very truly remarks that it is not to be expected that all who participated, lion will see these things as clearly and as speedily as this practical statesman, but they will ests, immediate and remote, of a great comutes of obedience to law and fidelity to oath, the right result will soon be attained. There is not before the Southern people a single temptation to do wrong. Sick of war, sick of poverty, sick of debt, sick of death, are they willing to commence a new carnival of blood? We trow not. They will note that there is seated in the White House a kind friend, and yet a resolute and determined patriot, who will enforce his obligations at every. hazard, and insist upon the fulfilment of theirs. very and anti-rebellion in both branches, will meet in December next, instinct with the steruhind these representative engines are a mighty people, conscious that they have achieved a great victory over a threatening rebellion, and religiously sworn to make treason, through all ages, an unspeakable crime. As the Southern people realize these facts, they find their own true interests, pardon and safety, in unconditional

submission to the demands of the President of the United States, and to the cultivation of those the Federal Government is growing stronger with every hour, and to lead us to predict that a competition, extending to every revolting

The Union Press, which has used some agraphs without giving credit. Where will

The Democrat thinks that Kentucky will soon be rid of her negroes." Let her adopt the Constitutional Amendment, or, instead of

miserable, desolate, despised. Oh, how changed from the champion of "The Union, the Consti- upon its belly soon with these who are trying

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

The organ of the secessionists and secession ympathizers thus acknowledges the truth of they are raising again the slavery issue in this ountry. They do not accept the arbitrament of the sword to which they appealed. They do not treat the slavery question as settled. They the struggle, would render its overthrow a logo not intend it shall pass out of our national olitics. They insist upon keeping it still the cone of contention. They deny that slavery is dead, and intend it shall live. They are determined, if possible, to re-establish it in these United States, and thus to keep pouring oil apon the fires of sectional fanaticism and hatred. This is what we have charged and do charge upon them, and it is what they admit! "The negro question stands yet unsolved," they say. Are we not right in calling them the slavery agitators who are attempting to involve' the country in new complications, in new troubles: who are willing to bring upon it addditional horrors, through their insatiate and shameless lust for office and plunder? Do we not rightly style them reckless? Do they not furnish indu-Mtable evidence of their indifference to the repose of the country, to its returning prosperity,

its glory? Are they not factionists? Is their conduct that of honest citizens, seeking to harmonize instead of distracting the country? Does any intelligent man believe them ingenuous in sire the downfall of slavery, were nevertheless declaring that the slavery question is not setresolved throughout the war that the fate of tled. They throw their fire-brand of renewed slavery agitation into the country just at the moment when the elements of order are as yet did not hesitate to advocate the continued proseall unsettled in the South, while the echoes of hostile cannon have hardly yet coased to reverwhen it became the settled policy of the nation berate along the mountains and through the to destroy slavery in all the seceding States. swamps, while the tramp of mighty opposing We labored to save the institution; we were armies has scarcely yet ceased to shake the solwilling that it should survive the rebellion, but, id earth. While the masses in the South are in from year to year, as the war progressed, w rags and poverty, and many of them in almost a starving condition, and want peace, want to emancipation was inevitable. Two years ago, be let alone in order that they may repair the | when it was clearly discerned that the prolongs ravages of the war, and gather around them the scattered fragments of former prosperity, these radical slavery fanatics raise the black flag of revolutionary aggression alike upon the settled policy of the Government and the quiet, security, and personal and political interests of every Southern community.

It must be manifest to every candid observer of passing events that these slavery factionists who are doing their best to arrest the progress of the restoration of peace and plenty to the South, are not the friends either of this Goverement or of the social and commercial rights of the people. Their denunciations and appeals are obviously calculated to strengthen the brutal and lawless instincts and practices of the worst classes of disloyalists and guerrillas everywhere, and to give encouragement to good and honest citizens nowhere. By their own confessions they do not "regret" the demoralization of the labor of the South. Would they any new and startling convulsions that the sake of the Government and the Union, they should militate against our government? Do they desire to see the country settle down into a state of repose? Are they not stirring up strife? Are they not every day stigmatizing the Government as practically a despotism, wielding monarchical powers? Is that desmeant to allay angry feelings? Does any fair- tion be given to that fact. The peace of the

wedded to all their old prejudices upon slavery, and haddy await to the marketon of Mr. Blair, in view of his intimate personal facts that has come over the country since the facts that has come over the country since the agreeable to their old preconceived caprices. Being unacquainted with the progress and proskey have felt the power that such free labor has bestowed upon the Government, they prefer to return to the old order of things and jog on again at the snail's pace to which they have heretofore been accustomed. Into the ears of these men between disloyalty and patriotism, halting be-tween duty and treasen, the leaders of the slavery reactionists here in Kentucky and elsewhere pour the poison of discontent and of continued alienation. They tell them that the "negro question stands yet unsettled;" that the Govenument to whose authority they are invited to submit, and support in good faith with the promise of protection hereafter in all their lawful pursuts, is nothing more than a budget of usurped powers a ci-devant constitutional Govsemment revolutionized into a military despotism unworthy of respect, confidence, or sup-Hon. James Johnson, the Provisional overthrown. These slavery ranges is a government of Government is a phrensy charge that our Government is a phrensy charge that our Government is a "more than regal and unlimited power." port, and which deserves to be attacked and

and Austrian troops from Mexican soll. If the charges they make are true ought the longer to remain passive? Ought they to submit to a power "more than regal," to a power mauga says our and the rebel dead were buried hastily in little mounds. At the end of one of these lay a pair of skulls, bleaching in 'unlimited"? If those allegations be true, not the sun, and, at the other, two pairs of shoes a vestige of the political system that our fathers full of bones. Better that they should have framed now remains to us! We are all slaves in that case to a despotism "more than regal," to lain in the open air, wrapped in their bloodstained blankets, than to have been subjected a power "unlimited." Will the persons in the to this mockery. In one of these skulls the South, to whom we have alluded, who have not wasps had built their nest, and, flitting to and et determined upon the course they ought to fro with busy wing, they were hiving their pursue in referencete their country, at least to our little stores, and would defend them with boldountry, and many others whose loyalty sits ness against any who intruded upon their ghtly upon them, be likely, after hearing and strange dwelling place. reading the maledictions of the secession radicals and slavery reactionists in Kentucky and elsewhere, to become the supporters of a govern- epistle is from the pen of that prince of military rebel scoundrels, Beauregard, and was adour own? Will not all the animosities which they dressed to a rebel member of Congress: may have felt against the Government during Hon Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:
Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

If the Wederal extendition the with the garrote. the war be aggravated when they are told that it has become, not merely a "regal" or kingly government, but a terrible usurpation whose

to become loyal to such a power. The rancor of the slavery radicals among us -we do not say "unlimited"-but worthy of the attention of all patriotic citizens, to what- him no more than justice. ever party they may belong. It is very sug-A white boy slapped a negro boy in the face yesterday. The negro took a piece of boot isother from behind the boy and field, which jarred his head so as to make his nose bleed. gestive, and is closely connected with our fu-ture peace and prosperity. The voters of Kentucky will be called within a couple of weeks to repudiate or indorse it. We ask them to act If they wish to stir up strife anew and retard to Mercy nose! we suppose it was the nose run ning.—Democrat. the extent of their influence the peaceful settlement of all our troubles, if they wish to give new life and power to all the elements of disother relations without which they never can be the equals and must be the subordinates and inferiors of their former fellow-countrymen. It dismion, and inspire with fresh hopes the endial not need the strong and manly words of the strong and man reactionary slavery radicals of Kentucky into

office. If not, they will vote them down. Let it be distinctly understood that, as to the final result, we have not the slightest doubt. fore its irresistible authority, will presently be Disunion is thoroughly defunct. No ghostly offort to revive it can prevail. No such thing as ultimate reaction is possible. The flamleg sword of liberty and union will keep perpetual watch and ward over our country, ready to strike watch and ward over our country, ready to strike is that the reason why the Democrat support of the reason when the reason pearance. But blind or malignant and selfish disasters upon us, and it is against this and undreds of our paragraphs without giving | these that we are called upon in the present | vice. Does he think that he is? Does he think

critical juncture of our affairs to do battle.

It requires no very piercing vision to discern which side of the question before us are pa-Government by the Constitution is that of suptriotism, duty, peace, loyalty, progress, and union, or where in black array stand the haggard forms of treachery, blight, poverty, dishonor, disorder, and disunion.

stands yet unsolved." It will not be able to stand or sit much longer. It will be sprawling to keep themselves up by holding on to it.

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL A vay considerable portion of South Carolins

tucky felt that it would strike a fatal blow to slavery, not only in the seceding but also in the onsists of sand-hills. The children, like young oyal border slaveholding States, and the conostriches, are hatched in the sand. viction was repeatedly avowed that the institu-When a young lady is dull and stupid, tion could not survive the war. It was then spark nay make her sparkle. clearly seen by every loyal statesman in the A bridge a mile over is like a celebrate country that the peculiar nature of the system, icture at Venice, a bridge of size. and its perfect identification with the origin of

When, four years ago, the war of the re-

lion began, all thorough Union men in Ken

stained the war were practically abolitionists,

nasmuch as it rendered abolition inevitable

repeated predictions of the Union men of Ken-

overnment, which the rebels sought to over

throw; the rebels were responsible for the de-

struction of slavery, because they inaugurated

overthrow. The friends of the Government in

the border slave States, while they did not de-

that institution should not affect their

cution of the struggle against rebellion even

saw more and more plainly that universal

tion of the war would involve the abolition of

avery, a party was organized in this State in

pposition to the furnishing of more men and

oney to carry it on. That party placed slavery

hove the Government and was ready to a

quiese in a separation of the Union rather than

that party, and an overwhelming majority of the

people of the State voted it down in the Au-

gardless of slavery, they were resolved to prose

The rebellion has been destroyed, the Union

was predicted for it when the rebellion began.

pated. The loss of slavery should not be quar-

relled over by any loyal man. While all Union

sustained a war, the prosecution of which un-

avoidably led to its destruction. They who are

now laboring to arouse popular passion on the

defunct issue of slavery are engaged in a task

far more hopeless that the vain efforts of the

of slavery. We acquiesce in a fact which was

of the war, and we urge that a legal recogni-

that peace is now dependent upon the acquie

as been utterly and forever overthrown,

Hon. Montgomery Blair, formerly Post.

quite a remarkable speech at Hagerstown, Ma-

ryland, several days ago, advocating the en-

and Sacretary Stanton in reference to Mexico-

BLOOD THIRSTY BEAUREGARD -The following

If the Federal authorities were to hang Beau

regard or garrote him, they would be doing

Which bled, Hazy, the white nose or the black nose?—Journal.

When Hazy gets off such a joke as that, he

The opponents of the amendment are demor-

alizing the negroes of the State. By telling the

blacks that they are still slaves, when the blacks

Our neighbor of the Democrat thinks that we are not rendering the Union cause any ser-

Among the duties imposed on the Federal

preesing insurrections. We have just sup-

The Democrat says that slavery isn't dead. Then what did the Democrat mean in saying

that the course of the South proved futal to the

Our neighbor of the Democrat supports

slavery. Who preached the Sand Creek ser-

know they are not, they demoralize the blacks

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

The result is nothing more nor less than we anti-

e slavery destroyed. We earnestly fought

yalty to the Union, and hence they

cky, made four years ago. The Union men

the South.

Every year is leap year-with the frogs. However much a drummer may beat time ical and necessary result of the terrible convulme wil at last beat him .. sion; and this view of the question was con-If you wish to strike for wayes strike with stantly urged to deter men from the perils of a e axe or the hoe. revolution which was not only treasonable but Selfishess is a treacherous friend to nations

fraught with destruction to all the interests of as well as to individuals. That felow they call "Nihil" must have been In view then of the fact that the downfall of ry quarelsome. Everybody says that "Nibil avery was bound to result from the war-a fact which Union men very generally, if not Two pasionate lovers laugh at the world, and niversally, admitted-it follows that those who

he world hughs at them.

There's at operation that is known as "the natch game." Half the world seems to be The result, therefore, which we see before the laying something of that sort-and half of the

ountry now, is but the fulfilment of the oftother half. If a preacher preaches that human nature is praved, it sn't necessary that he should were responsible for the preservation of the ove it by his conduct. The mother of a brood of young birds de-

rves great prise-she fills all the bills.

a struggle which would unavoidably lead to its character." A villain hasn't any such charac Observe moderation. Many are moderate in othing but capacity. You have done too little so long as good that u can achieve is unachieved.

> aree of them bring one performance. More are less afaid of being lied on than o eing correctly informed on. The moon has been barked at

The fever that is surest to carry people off e emigration fever. Truth, not less than courage, is the soul of oldier's honor. A man must have pregions little bravery who i't too brave to be cruel to an unarmed foe. Don't be afraid of cuttain lectures; they are

thing but sheet lightring. Those best able to dispense charities are most in the habit of dispensing with them. A military man is generally vain. His vanmakes him strut, and his strut reacts upon his vanity.

gust election of 1868, thereby reaffirming the oftne for a man to be tlind than for a woman to peated declaration of all loyal men, that, rebe so, as in him it involves a deprivation of the greatest of all enjoyments, the sight of woman. cute the war until the rebellion should be ef-But the reverse is true as to deafness. If a man is in the hibit of slapping his pocket.

It has been said that it is a greater misfor-

set him down as a ccarse-minded, vulgar, mipreserved, and slavery has met the fate which serly curmudgeon. Tears are the blossoms of the heart at parting-smiles at meeting. Sometimes they oom at once: then joy is sorrow, and sorrow

men did not fight to destroy slavery, yet, for Time, who is a great thief and steals all we may possess, begins with petty larcenies and ends with one wholeworld. The Turks think that women have no souls t we have seen some women that had several souls apiece. Each feature was a soul of itself.

Beauty, like lightning, appears and strikes at rebels to overturn the Government for the sake Age is venerable in man, and would be in a for etold by the first rebel gun in the first battle woman-if she ever became old. When a clergymar gives the nod of assent to

evil-doers he assumes the authority of a sinnation was broken by an unnecessary and anastifiable war made in the interest of slavery. Poetry is like a pair of skates, with which, pon the pure, smooth, crystallized floor of the cence of the people North and South in the deal, you may easily skim, but miserable are great fact that slavery throughout the Union they to thump about upon the common streets. A man must have some chosen one, to whom, when he has involved all others in vapor and fog, he can open his breast-plate and the breast aster-General under President Lincoln, made

Oftentimes the distinction between a friend and a lover is only that between a hedge hog relations with President Johnson, is held to ex-

A mean man never thinks himself mean; he Maximilian in Mexico was predicated upon the the body is not aroused to confront and sustain. belief that our late divil war would result | So the body must sometimes run back to the designed not only to subject the Mexican peo-

ple to a monarchial government, contrary to It may be difficult to decide which is worse, their will, but to secure a foothold upon this the ignorance which detects no danger or the continent with a view to the ultimate subversion of our republican institutions. He re-A bad man may have counge in some things, views the circumstances which called forth the but it lurks not in his badnes; it is his redeemnouncement of the "Monroe doctrine" by ing trait. The stoicism of he savage is a sav-President Monroe, and argues that upon its age virtue still.

vances again with its hands in his.

maintainance now depend our national honor

A brave soldier is a noble nan, and our hearts
and safety. Mr. Blair makes a severe attack

Gen. Sickles, in his Saratoga Fourth of July speech said: "Surely if we of the army, an attack which we do not wholly justify. It is clear that the question of "France in Mexico" if we who have fought these rebels, can forgive is daily becoming more and more important, them, and treat them as brothers again, the and indications exist pointing to decisive action civilians and stay-at home politicians ought not on the part of our Government in reference to it. The throne of Maximillan is in a tottering

condition, and the spirit of the American people will ere long demand the removal of French flesh, but upon being asled to do it again are swered "neigh." A visitor to the battle-field of Chicka-

To live again in some flush-hearted rose

Or purple passion-flower, or sing anew In wild bird's sougs, or smile in some sweet star! Thus do I cling to earth, the loving earth, That pillows the lowliest heggar's brow,

Like a kind mother when her wearied child Goes to her peaceful breusi. Perhaps some hea Will throb in incorp of the words I leave

As my sole legacy! As on a harp Lingers the music of a passionate song, After the hand that touched it has grown still, This hope I treasure as a blossom plucked From the rock ribbed abyes of misery.

Now, heart, he free! Look up, and smile at last!
For sec! the shadows that above me rolled
Are now heneath me, like a blackened scroll;
And baffied Fate flees like a cormorant

Faint as a glow-worm's glimmer—now it spreads, Like the slorious plumage of a star, Bathing my hrow in kisses of the morn. My soul seems winged with a tremuleus joy,

Bobbed of its prey! A pale light is rising

As an uncased bird when it feels the thrill

A SUICIDE'S SILILOQUY. Ab, little hand! be firm and faiter not! But dare to dash the visorfrom the face Of the stern fate that everfrowned on me, the hands they can get. Dropping slow poison on the lifted lips That only prayed for love, and in my cup Of sweetest jey mixing the bitterest wee. With this thin blade—a wand most terrible! With this thin blade—a wand most terrible!
I summon thee from shy fark lair, oh Death!
Look on thy bride! Dids ever hold a form
Of richer beauty in thy old embrace,
Or kiss the crimson from a fairer lip?
I see thee not, yet feel thy presence near
In the chill ellence, like the frozan breath
Of the dread leeberg when it sweeps the sea
And stills the smile on lusty sailor's lips.
Yet e'er I lay my hand in thine for aye
I must be growned, and wet thee royally. I must be growned, and wed thee royally. Not with a coronal of pearly buds, To droop with weight of perfume on my brow, They bloom for others, though I loved them bost, And happler hearts will wear them; nor the gems That ransom slaves from fark Brazilian mines Lighting the path of freedom, and as oft Binding the soul in bordage to the world.

But lift my glorious thoughts from out the dust
Where I have trampled them; on eagle's plumes,
That might have seared to pinnacles of fame, And scarce were fitted to this dove-like heart, And let them crown me—they were all my wealt Yet is not this throne-chamber of my thoughts Worthy a queen? "Tis tapestried with dreams Woven of fairy fancies, through the calm Of golden hours, and dewy, starlit eves! More beautiful than these I worshipped her And list, how sweetly from an unseen choir The music floats! soft as edian strains! And now it bursts triumphant as the swell Of some deep-throated ugan when it rolls The Hallelujah through the Sabbath air! Be still, my heart! ye trumble as a flower Shaken by storms. Shame not this sceptered h It strikes to free thee, and uplifts the veil From the Mokanna features of the world, The silver voiced but most polluted world, Whose cruel words crept with a coward's steaith And pierced the heart price held invulnerable save where love laid its lily-clasping handcave where love laid its lily-clasping hand— Like that avenging arrow that flew down And struck the bravest when Achilles fell. Birds, flowers, and sunheams take my last farew Ye were they only friends. Oh I should love To live again to see the habit his distribution.

Who could dispute so simple and plain a pro-Folks sometimes talk about a villain's "true Promises are above the average in value when

> son why they should? If it be said that they will come here from the States north of the Ohio, equally free in all of the States, they will have The masses of blacks will unquestionably remain where they are. Their local attachments. traveling to any very great extent. The men will these from one State to another squally free will deter them from doing it. Besides, what induceents can they have to leave the neighborout among entire strangers to them with no

But let us suppose, for the purpose of prickcome to Kentucky the very moment the amand. There may be a sort of soul-courage which and Irish." Will it not rather enormously stimulate industry in every part of the State, and thereby develop her great natural resources of in the disruption of the Union, and time it was soul, as the child runs to the father, and adand enabling employers to pay liberal wages? What testimony does current history give upon questions of this nature? When the inventive genius of free institutions saving machines into the various departments of industry, many fears were felt and expressed everybody labors in this country-lest these machines should reduce the wages of laborers the contrary results have followed! The great impulse given to industry by the machines in ers in the country at higher wages than they ever received before. No matter how many laborers you have if you have work enough for them, and in this new world there is work enough for all and will be for centuries to come. Don't alarm yourself, Mr. Fogy, about that. will in a few years be able to grow rich upon will in a few years be able to grow rich upon one fifth or one-tenth of it, and will want all right to vote as natural, and belonging to every

desolate! Read the following:

and manifests neither gloom regarding the The adoption of the Constitutional Amend-

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865

ANOTHER AIR-BAG PRICKED.-The logic of the Louisville Democrat is of the peculiar elastic sort. Our neighbor doesn't usually contradiet himself without knowing it more than three or four times a day, which is certainly a little remarkable in one who is not aware that anything of much consequence has taken place Yesterday, for example, the Democrat had an

within the last five years. article the object of which was to try to persuade the "Germans" and the "Irish" to vote against the Constitutional Amendment. It goes on to say that if the amendment be adopted all the negroes in the country will be flocking to Kentucky, though it doesn't adduce any evidence in support of so curious a proposition, for the reason, doubtless, that it has none to give "Now these negroes will work or they will wition as that? Well, what then? Why, if they will work, this will overstock the labor market and bring down the price of labor, and thus "foreigners" will be injured. Well, if the niggers won't work, that will put up the price, won't it? By no means! You see it is not haif so far east as it is west. If the negroes work, it will make foreigners poor by decreasing wages. If they won't work in a state of want to know what they are going to do freedom, as we are assured almost every day that they will not, it will still make "foreigners" poor by increasing taxes to support them! reference to Kentucky? It will then be a part Very simple and elastic logic, that. It goes either way equally well. like a craw-fish and stretches all the way through like an Indiarubber tube It lacks, however, one little ingredient-there isn't a grain of sense in it. But for this trifling defect, it would be admirable, like a smooth conscience, readily adjustable to ail circumstances. to Kentucky, when she is free technically as well as really, while at the same time she will | they back squarely down and eat all their own be surrounded on every side, by States chivalrously-uttered words, or will they "shake equally free? Can any man give any good rea- the Union from the dome to its foundation

here are but few negroes in those States, and all that are there will have as much as they can do and be offered the same induce- they do? It is a very pertinent question, we ments as to wages that they now have. If they come because it is warmer here von't the same consideration induce them to keep on to Tennessee where it is still warmer? | terests sundry people, farmers, merchants, f that argument is good for any thing, it will mechanics, laborers, and others who wish strengthened with the track of the negroes to vote understandingly. We have asked the gument. If it is sound, it will certainly keep | our friends, the opponents of the Constitutional the negroes in Tennessee and other places to wen't make them go North and South bothwill it, at the same time? As they will be no reason to leave their present places of abode | amendment becomes a part of the Constitution, on that account, and there is not the slightest | in case they have a majority in the Legislature? probability or any good reason in the nature of In their answer we trust they will not begin the facts of the case for believing that they will. t is well known, are very strong; and if it were otherwise they will not have the means of way, but we can afford to dispense with their not as a rule leave their wives and children | trust that in their answer they will make a great behind them, and the great expense of removing people who want to know exactly what's what If this our reasonable petition for light upon a rather obscure subject is not graciously granted, we shall be under the painful necessity of cods and faces long familiar to them and push thinking that our friends, the opponents of the amendment, are artful dodgers, who don't etter prospects in the new than in the old mean to commit themselves, which is decidedly laces? The idea is an absurdity, a gas bag lighter than air, a thing that collapses at the first puncture, a secession sophistry, and, like all secession vagaries, destined to evaporate the worthy of the chivalry. dark subject. Come, gentlemen, stand up to moment the sun light of reason and common sense is let in upon it.

the rack-face the music-declare your faith and the works you intend to do. the country. We shall reproduce it as soon only thinks himself cartious, just as a near. That will bring down the price of wages, we the central States of Mexico, say San Luis Potte affairs of Mexico, and we doubt not that ican people. If his army was received with vaders from Mexican soil and vindicate the how true is that little French fiction that Maximilian was the choice of the country. His poestion has created a demand for all the labordoned its opposition to the amendment of the Our farmers who have hundreds of acres of Constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery. weeks since you proclaimed, that, although neland, and can hardly make the two ends meet. It takes up, also, the defense of the principle of gross were not worth much in Kentucky, they

We are told, however, the negroes won't work in a free State. They do in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, we believe. Why, then, shouldn't they here? What vice can the beautiful Ohio infuse into negroes that they should not be as willing to work when free on the south as on the north side of it? What magic is there in its waters to work such mischief? We guess there is no such harm in them as all that. We guess this is one of the invisible things our neighbor of the Democrat sees with those new and wonderful spectacles of his. If, however, the negroes won't work upon becoming free in Kentucky, won't that give, upon the theory of our neighbor, the "Germans and Irish" a better chance to get higher wages than they now do? If they won't work, how are they going to eat? blacks as to whites. A gentleman from Africa can appreciate the argument of hunger as the greatest political power. keenly, we do believe, as any secessionist in Kentucky or out of it. If that fails, however, we shall still make negroes work, and we shall keep themselves quite close when visitors go make them self-supporting, too. There will be no there. Among those seen by the excursionists tax upon "Germans" or "Irish" or upon anybody else for the support of lazy negroes, not a red cent. A work farm energetically conducted can be made to support itself in any county in the band would have brought them all out, if Kentucky, and give an actual revenue to the "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" taxpayers besides. That has been proved by did not. Gilmore is rather more retiring than no sort of doubt. Work in such an institution a dress parade, and it is said that he does not for mere food and clothing would, unless we feel particularly comfortable in view of his apgreatly mistake, soon bring our lazy African to prouching trial for treason. his senses, and make him rather more than Stephens, whose chances for life are supposed willing to earn his own livelihood out of it to be good, is not to be seen except between But freedom will make Kentucky little less than four and five o'clock in the afternoon, when he a howling wilderness, depopulating the State, and causing it to become poor, decrepit, and is kept under strict guard. He is in fair spirits

ment will begin by driving off white laborers, and capital will soon follow them, to some place not cursed by negro freedom, or where

Ye gods, ho freedom has impoverished New York and Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, has built up the Southern States, made them powerful, rich, populous, and irresistible! You ee our logician of the Democrat thinks he is living in South Carolina some years before the war, or may hap has exhumed an old copy of States as soon as an opportunity offers.

The read to hear he the Charleston Mercury. We used to hear in days gone by a great deal about the "failure of | Every villain of them who uses such lan free society," but "free society" has failed to guage deserves to be extled or imprisoned for see it in that light, while some other kind of life.

Wm. Elliott, of New Haven, as an Amendment candidate for the Legislature. The doctor is The famous Long John Wentworth anunfortunate enough to be on the wrong side of nonnees his creed to be that "a loyal nigger is

AMERICAN FEELING ABOUT MEXICO. - The opponents of the Constitutional Amendment last Fourth of July was celebrated with enthuare perpetually boasting that they will carry the State in the August election by rousing numerous orations were delivered to commemmajorities. Some say they will have ten wate the event of American independence. The thousand, and others twenty and thirty, others orators, however, dwelt not only upon the past sixty and eighty thousand, and so en. Seceshistory of the nation in its wonderful internal sion majorities on paper are easily made; why elopment, but enlarged upon the foreign not put down the majority against the amendrelations of the country, marking out with prement at two or three hundred thousand, or cision the policy, which, according to their half a million? Perhaps the last named figure udgment, our Government should pursu would be about as reasonable as any of the toward the Powers which, during the last four others. If our information is correct, these years, gave aid and comfort to the Southern ebellion. As a matter of course the Monroe Amendment before the election, will be very doctrine and the present French invasion of materially interfered with by the people on that Mexico were elaborately discussed. Nothing is more natural than the pride which a loyal will be found very much like the logic and ar-American feels when contemplating the late guments of the opponents of the Amendment, national triumph over the most gigantic reothing but wind and gas, which the election volt the world has known. It demonstrated will have dissipated. Over-much boasting is not the unconquerable power of the Republic. ensidered, we believe, a great sign of strength. and a Fourth of July oration, contempora-People have a suspicion that it rather indicates neous with such an achievement, would reakness and fear-a whistling to keep up a hardly be complete without the declaration that courage that is not felt. But let all that pass. We have a little inquiry] to put to our opbe, stand ready to whip the world in arms. The ponents which they may perhaps find it frequent expressions of sympathy with our late convenient to answer. If, as they boast, they rebellion made by leading French journals, and carry the State by two or three hundred the numerous acts of assistance to it performed thousand or half a million majority, we indirectly by the French Government, coupled with the present unholy and unprovoked invawhen the said amendment is ratified by threesion of Mexico, have aroused in the American fourths of the States of the Union without heart the spirit of resentment toward Louis Napoleon. The prevailing belief is that the of the supreme law of the land, and the Presi-French Emperor, while the nation was strugdent is bound by his official oath to see it exegling for its very existence, not only encouraged cuted, "anything in the Constitution or laws of the armed traitors who sought its overthrow, any State to the contrary notwithstanding." but took advantage of our domestic perils to The people of Kentucky, it seems no more inaugurate a crusade against a neighboring rethan just and reasonable to suppose, would public, in open defiance of the long cherished like to know, now before the election, what continental policy which the best American they intend to do when they get their boasted statesmen promulgated nearly fifty years ago, mejority against the amendment in this State for the honor and safety of our free instituunder the circumstances mentioned? Will tions. The throne of Maximilian, established upon the necks of the people and in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, is regarded as not only oppressive to a brave stones" in the defense of their "inalianable and struggling people, but an open menace to rights" to nullify the Constitution at pleasure? the flag of the American Union. The invasion because our climate is milder, we reply that Will they turn base "submissionists" and of Mexico was predicated partly upon the precravally surrender the great and glorious Caro- text that certain French pecuniary claims deline doctrine of State sovereignty? Which wil | manded an armed enforcement of them agains the authority of Juarez, and partly upon the repeat. Will they surrender or fight? Will ground that the Mexican people solicited, they please come down slightly from at the hands of Louis Napoleon, the establishthan it is a hundred or two miles north of us their high stilts and condescend to answer ment of a permanent government over them. this very plain and simple inquiry? It inimmersely exceeded the value of the claims themselves, while the Government of Maxi-South, the further they go the stronger the armilian is dependent upon the bayonet for its Amendment, have rather short memories, and futile, while the true motive of his entire tification of Napoleon is utterly and shamefully the South of us from coming North. The heat | perhaps have forgotten it, or it may be they are | design is founded in his own ambition to a trifle deaf, and have not heard the question; secure dominion over American soil, with a so we put it again this morning in this definite view to the ultimate overthrow of the American way-Will they back down or fight when the Republic. But for the rebellion of our Southern States and the imminency of the Union's permanent disruption, the tread of French solders in Mexico would never have been heard. with the creation of the world or the origin of This conviction was planted deeply in the popman, or even with a review of the history of ular mind of this country at the beginning of the invasion, and it has been amply confirmed civilization and constitutional law and government. Those subjects are all excellent in their by the indications of fear exhibited by the leading statesmen of France since it became certain consideration in this little practical matter. We that the Southern rebellion would be overthrown and the Federal Union re-established effort to be intelligible to plain, common-sense

> While the Government at Washington has eclined to recognize the authority of Maximilian, its policy with reference to the struggle between him and President Juarez has been neutral. The perilous exigencies of the last four years have compelled the United States to adopt that policy, but now a strong and rapidly growing popular sentiment hids fair to require our national authorities to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. In San Francisco, a few days ago, an immense public meeting was held, at which very enthusiastic speeches were delivered, and earnest resolutions of sympathy with the Liberal party \$3 The New York Harald has conceived what of Marico were adopted. The sentiments it deems an easy mode of expelling the French thus expressed in California were repeated from Mexico, vindicating the policy of the Mon- by orators throughout the Middle and Eastit take General Sheridan to move fifty or sixty | perfect confidence that our national authorities toal, on the line of the Santander river? About should the policy of neutrality, as heretofore, twenty-five days, counting that the French be maintained by them, it will be acquiesced in His position there would give the world a apprehend that the official announcement that chance to know the real sentiments of the Mex- the Government had determined to drive the in-

upon a firmer basis than ever.

indemocratic and not at all conservative or

Our prayer is that of Ajax, for light-upon a

Then if the abstract right to vote inheres in every cliken, why not in the native black mani-What rule of law denies him that right? Is it, candidly, in the power of the State or of the

national Government to give or withhold the right? Is it not his absolute personal right now that he is liberated? And if it is his, who shall take it from him, or who shall come between him and the State of which he is a citizen? It, as all other civic rights, may be for-

The News asserts: "We could mention many

more than fifty leading men in the Southern

States who seriously consider this the day and

hour when the preservation and stability of

this subject to the ancient policy of the early

Southern statesmen"-which was, as the News

for The Boston Traveler says there are but few prisoners now at Fort Warren, and they

Washingtons, July 17.

Every boat which comes up from the South brings large numbers of ex-robel officers and soldiers, the former residents of the counties in Virginia contiguous to Washington. They are open in their svowals of adherence to the principles for which they have fought, and of their disregard of the confiscation acts and each of allegiance, saying that they wish only to get control of their property and of the State government again, when they will speedily restore the spirit, if not the letter, of slavery. Some of them speak fluently of their readiness to take another brush with the United States as soon as an opportunity offers.

us a little more about the martial law, which,

mon to all citizens.

delight, as it might be, and if the people should Monroe Doctrine would receive the enthusiastic call it an army of liberation, we would know approval of the country from its center to its approval of the country from its center to its milian was the choice of the country. His position there would also threaten the city of Maxico, and cause a concentration of the whole foreign force. That force would hardly be a mouthful for the hero of Cedar Creek and the Five Forks. And the Emperor of France, if he determined to reenforce it, could not do so in time to save the city, even if he would be able, in view of the presence of some iron-clads, to land another man on Mexican soil. So easy would be the game for us in Mexico, so easy would it be to vindicate our honor compromised in the Monroe doctrine.

This New York News—This paper has abandoned it conceptions to charge the page of the country. In this city, is a scarce thing to find Most of those who were of any account as cooks, washers, dining-room servants, &c., have un away from good homes and their maker in search of freedom. The city is dilled with no-account, lazy, good-for-nothing negroes, who have left their homes and come to his city with the mistaken idea that they would they are too nice to hire out, too proud to wash or do housework, too smart to cook, and too lazy to die. One hardly keeps a diffusion more than two days before she wants her wages raised, and if it is not done she is off. Negroes have become a unisance.—Descorat. Indeed? You seem to have changed your

GUERRILAS.-We are indebted to the polite commanding the Second-street prison, for the following list of prisoners now confined in said

prison, charged with being guerrillas: W. C. Allen, Wm. G. Akin, J. A. Browning, William Bruce, W. R. Bruce, William Bennett, Coleman Cox, T. K. Calhoun, Hiram Curtis, Andrew Davis, John Donnelly, John Edmanson, Ell Gardner, William Garr, C. V. Higgins, E. Hunter, W. A. Hoskins, Miles Head, William Hall, iel Jones, John McMann, Charles Miller, David Martin, John Patterson, Frank Richards, L. W. Rawley, J. H. Spaulding, Ira Stewart, F. Payne Stone, Henry White, William Whittan, Moses Southern interests impel them to return on N. Webster, Alex. Utley, Robert Brittan, Robert Clement, Alfred Mnrphy, Brezen Price.

The \$20,000 clause was the principal objection urged by some of the Northern Democratic prints to the amnesty proclamation. The Albany Argus, in particular, denounced it as impolitic and unjust. Did the Argus instinctively discorn that the rich rabels of the South were just, the men with whom the "Democracy" would be anxious to affiliate?—Six atagicas. Our objection to the \$20,000 clause was that it was a recognition of the wealthy as a separate class, a distinction founded upon property, such as a republican government should not recognize. If the possession of \$20,000 in-

volves guilt, nearly every man would be guilty Gen. Sherman, in his speech at Colum bus, Ohio, several days ago, cordially indorsed General Cox, the Union candidate for Governor, move the coubts as to his political associations. Letters to the Freedman's Bureau Indicate

that the labor system in Louisiana is working well. The contracts between the negroes and employers are observed, and the former do not Isham G. Harris thanks God that he is

ple can thank God that they are not compelled o elect him. Ex-President Buchanan is still writing for the public. "Tis a pity some people don't know

A gent who took a mug of ale at a friend's nvitation, complained of being malt-treated.

When your son is old enough to walk he becomes your "step-son."

This "cruel war" is now over-let all cruelty perish with it. We shall have to file the Democrat to make it sharp.

A family that can keep house, should be A nation is like an individual; when prosperous it finds friends everywhere.

Measures have been determined upon with a view of putting speedily in operation the slesm in all portions of the United States, and land machinery for the sale and disposal of the public lands in the late insurgent States as soon gisters and receivers may be deputed. They will be clothed with proper authority for commencing public land hysfness. The seat of the district office will be as central as possible, so as o afford facilities to purchasers or parties seeking information in regard to the entry of lands.

eg Virginia could support two hundred peres to the square mile. Yet, the Richmond Republican says: "It counts now, white and black, all told, not more than twenty to the square mile." Here is an opportunity for immigration. The Virginia journals are trying to induce the people to take the same active mesns as the Western States to induce whole ommunities of immigrants to come into the

FF A note from Jackson, Mississippi, contains the following expression recently used by Governor Sharkey, of Misalsdppi, who, being the United States have the capacity, and, if need and he had any objection to its publicity sald he had not, as it truly stated his senti-

ents: I have lost all the negroes I had, some say or eighty in number, in this war, but, so help me God. I would not east a vote to restore the

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA. Augusta, Ga., July 10, 1865.

Augusta, Ga., July 10, 1865.

Amid the Lurly-burly of your election strife in Kentucky can you find space for a stray waif from an old correspondent, who has not speared in your columns for lo these many years Happily, the people of this part of the sovereign realm of the United States are not troubled with election bouts. They have their rulers "set over them;" and thus far we must say that they have been a notably accommodating efficient, and agreeable lot of officials. We have our military courts, chiedly engaged in the punishment of negroes, who have translated the word liberty into license; a military surveillance of the press, which is not exactly pleasant to the members of the fourth sease; a military supervision of the streets, which has wonderfully improved their cleanliness; a military oversight of education, which has given us an immense colored school, where darkies of all ages, from those just emerging from their clouts to those of the venerable age of Uncle Ned, are coming their A.B.C's. In fact, just now everything is under the control of the gentlemen in blue, and yet we get along quite happily and merrifly.

Its and merrity.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CIVIL LAW

Is however soon promised us, and it will not be many months before Georgia resumes her ancient status in the confederation of States. Gov. Johnson, the Provisional Governor, has arrived, and will immediately set about the work of reconstruction. It will require time, however, to effect this important movement. A convention construction. It will require time, however, to effect this important movement. A convention will have to be called, delegates chosen, the fundamental law of the State remodelled, and such other steps taken that it will be probably the 1st of January before the machinery of government is in working order. The new Executive reached here from Washington a few days since, and addressed the people at length with reference to the policy of the administration. His remarks were received with much satisfaction, as he announced a humane, liberal, and conciliatory line of conduct. mane, liberal, and concillatory line of conduc Nobody, he stated, was to feel disgraced or hi Gov. Johnson has been a consistent friend of the Union throughout the whole struggle, though he lost three sons in the Confederate service. He therefore necessarily feels a sympathy for those who battled against his views, for they were the compatriots of his brave off-spring. As to slavery, the Governor was emphastic in his annunciation that it was dead, and he desired the people to accept the extinction of the institution as a fast accompli.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

Is what threatened to be most difficult of solution after the disruption of the Confederacy. A great many people could not understand that the negroes were freed. They were unable to comprehend that the President's Proclamation gave to their former servants immediate freedom. Accordingly many larged the delisivacomprehene mass are revents immediate free-gave to their former servants immediate free-dom. Accordingly many larged the delusive chimera to their bosoms that there would have to be Congressional enactments and Supreme Court adjudications upon the matter. But these people are rapidly discovering their error, and though at one blow deprived of the labor upon which they had depended throughout their lives, are accommodating themselves to the new order of things. Most masters their former slaves, and, with a few plantation work is going on att-feshion.

The negroes were not so blind as their

immunity from work.

Wes a grand carnival smong the colored folks. The whites kept within doors, and a dark cloud settled over the town. Maught was to be seen on the streets save members of the African persuasion. They had a grand procession of soldiers, members of the "Moral" and "Waiters" societies, "ladies," and so on. Banners with strenge devices were borne, the strangest being inscribed with "Liberty and Equality." They will please spare us that last awhile yet.

The CROPS AND TRADE.

During the revolution this was always a focal point for trade, and the change in regimes has not effected its importance. An immense anicunt of cotton was stored here, together with large stocks of domestics, and the shipment of these causes a continued activity in business.

ons, peaches, apples, pears, apricota, neci

peared, and soight that which we all long for, a nestling place on the bosom of the old mother Stale. Among those who still linger are Col. T. H. Hunt, S. H. Shalcross, Dr. F. Schaub of Bardstown, J. P. Burnside of Garrard, G. W. Triplett of Daviess, M. A. Dehoney of Scott, "Bill Budgett" of Louisville, and some few others. But even these are preparing for an early flight northward.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL STEEDMAN.

General James B. Steedman, of Ohio, with his staff and trains, reached here yesterday. He is to command the District of Georgia, relicving Brevet Brigadier-General Molineux, of New York, which will be a relief to the people, as well as the New York Brigadier.

SE DE KAY.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS.

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genuine have a general dark neat appearance.

2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or back ground looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the face; see if the expressions are distinct and easy natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly.

hatural and easy, and shows the folds distheciv.

5. Examine the medallion, ruling, and heads,
and circular ornaments around the figures, etc.
See if they are regular, mooth, and uniform,
not scratchy. This work in the genuine looks
as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.

6 Examine the principal line of letters or
name of the bank. See if they are all upright,
perfectly true and even; or, if sloping of a
uniform slope.

7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel
ruling on the face or outside of the letters, sic.;

7. Carefully examine the shade or paralisic ruling on the face or outside of the letters, etc.; see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, and smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope, and smooth. This is in genuine notes invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pen.

9. Notice the imprint of engraver's name, which is always near the border or end of the note, and is always alike; letters small, upright, and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeiters seldom do it well.

Norr.—It was remarked by Stephen Borroughs before he died, that two things could not be perfectly counterfeited.—one was the dye work, or portrait, medaillon heads, vignette, etc., and the other standing, or rules above

at an early date.

AN ADDRESS FROM BOSTON .- We have recely an advance copy of an address to the people of the United States, adopted recently at a public meeting in Fancuil Hall, Boston, and signed by Theophilus Parsons, a well known editor, anthor, and Professor of Law in Harvard University, Cambridge, as President, and about fifty ent citizens of that city and vicinity. It is clerantly written, and is devoid of passion or fanaticism. The subject of the address is the ent condition of the country and the restoration of the States lately in revolt to their normal condition in the Union.

Boston has been the source of much sectional folly in years past, and there are many who are ready to cry out bigot and fanatic whenever its name is mentioned. We confess to no special sympathies for it; and yet its "solid men" pos sess weight, its business men exhibit marvelous enterprise, while its scholars, orators, and writers are known and respected wherever the English language is used. Its "ocean birds," as S. S. Prentiss once styled the ships of New England, flit over every sea, while its "notions and inventions are found alike in the marble aces and the log cabins of every State in the Union, and in nearly every other portion of the civilized world.

Whoever has walked the clean streets of Bo ton-and we wish our Louisville City Fathers would go there and take a few lessons on this noted the number, variety, and elegance of its private dwellings, its public buildings, its art galleries, and temples of learning; who has observed its general thrift and neatpess, strolled over its beautiful and classic Common: who has seen the many picturesque and ovely country retreats that abound in its neighborhood, and who takes into the account the literary, scientific, political, and religious journels and publications of various descriptions which every day and almost every hour the presses of the "modern Athens" send forth, and who lastly, hears the music of its vast and varied fort of multitudinous millions; we say he who sees and hears and notes all this, will feel no sneer will only show his own boorishness and

But this is a digression. Let us return to the Address," for it concerns the people of Kenincky as well as those of every Southern State. It deals with the questions we have been discussing and whose end is not yet. They will come up in the next Congress and perhaps may extend into the next Presidential election. Though the war is closed, many questions growing out

of the Southern people. We may state the gist of the address before us in this condensed proposition: Unless suffrage and the rights of citizenship in general are bestowed upon the freedmen of the South, the abolitionist, spirit of secession will be re-infused into the States, the old slavery agitators will obtain power in some form, the country will be in cont jeopardy, and what should be the substantial fruits of the war will be lost. To obviate this, the authors of the pamphlet take ground against the "immediate restoration of the rebel States to the exercise of full State authority.' and in favor of keeping them in a state of pupilage and control either by the direct military power of the General Government, or through the exercise of civil authority derived from the President, and not from the people of the States concerned. It is freely tted that suffrage and many other questions relating to citizenship come properly under the authority of the State governments, but s strong conviction is expressed that, if these onestions are now remitted to the States in question before they have resumed their functions as States, slavery will not in reality be nent cannot touch such matters. The signers to the address are alarmed by the efforts of e slavery reactionists here and elsewhere, and for this reason they are in favor of guarding against future danger now before the States out practically without evasion, these Boston coming properly within the purview of State authority should be passed upon by such au- blacks themselves. ority without interference from other States or by Federal power. They express the utmost

in the Southern States, and yet they "cannot conceal our [their] apprehensions that the experiment will fail," and for the reasons already ly for a business producing income and partly Our readers will perceive in a most vivid light from the foregoing the truth of what we have before told them as to the malign influences which the slavery reactionists in Kentucky and other States are exerting. The men who have put forth this address to the people of the United States do not belong, evidently, with one or two exceptions perhaps, to what is understood to be the radical party of the North. They repre- its late editor, John Mitchell, against the charge sent, rather, conservative views. They wish the ef inhumanity to Federal prisoners. It says President success in his policy, but do not be that Mitchell was a member of the ambulance lieve he will secure it in consequence of the efforts of the secession radicals and their symizers in the South in opposition to it. people! Is there an intelligent man in Kentucky or any other State who cannot see in what direction public sentiment is drifting in respect to negro citizenship, and why it is so the same time, we trust that his bad ones may drifting? There are large numbers of mod. be treated with charity and leniency. erate men irrespective of party in the Middle, tern, and Western States who support President Johnson in his constitutional policy, who are in favor of bestowing self-government upon the people of the South at once upon the basis of freedom which the war has inexorably established, but who, if there is any exhibition of chanics of all kinds. We want rough labor an intention to re-establish slavery, will throw themselves en makes into the ranks of those who horse labor, machine labor. A genial climate demand of the President universal suffrage by and a productive soil invite occupation. Now virtue of an executive proclamation. The very moment the suspicion seizes hold of the public mind that there is a latent intention to re-establish slavery in the South, there will be such an outburst of indignation and wrath that the President will be no more able to withstand than he could the tornadoes of the prairies. Such a storm would sweep everything before it. It would fill the national House of Representalives at the earliest possible period with men | two years ago, "the Union train is upon the pledged not to vote another dollar for the support of the Government until the policy now prevailing toward the lately insurgent States | with getting up the war where it has thus ould be radically changed for one establishblack and white, by the Federal Government. It would force upon the South negro suffrage and negro equality at the point of the bayonet. It would fill the States with soldiers and keep them there, and the Southern people would be obliged to support them. These soldiers would be black soldiers, too. They would be the slaves just freed. Then indeed would he the evil and the bitter day for the South. Then indeed would she be subjugated. Then indeed would there be a provost-guard and a blackguard in every house. Taxes would grind down the people, and outrage and plunder fill the cup of suffering, which the Southern people would be obliged to drain to

its dregs. Let no one suppose this a fancy picture, im the present condition of things scoffed at whenever it was suggested by Union men in the South as among the possibilities of a war against the government of the United States! We declare it to be our firm conviction that just what we have described will occur, and at no distant if the attempt to re-establish slavery be Every vote given against the Constitutional to give himself the best of it.

Amendment in this State will be a vote for times are all unmistakable; they point in this direction. Citizens of Kentucky, read the horoscope for yourselves. Look and think. Exercise your reason. Call into requisition your common sense. What avails it to shut your eyes to the most evident facts? Why stop your ears against the mutterings of the distant thunder? Will that avert the threatening storm? Act wisely now while you have the opportunity. down this agitation. Accept facts as they are. whether you like them or not. Give the coservative men in the North a chance to support the President, and enable the latter to carry out his present wise and liberal policy. Give no

of the entrance to another quarrel. Just before an election the Journal always sees ghosts. British gold is about one while. Then foreigners are about to gobble up our liberties in black carpet-bags. Then the Pope is sending over his hordes of mercenaries to sub-incent the country. gate the country. Then squatter sovereigns a horrible bugbear, designed to cheat the outh out of her great constitutional rights, hen it must have slavery protected away out the Rocky Mountains by the army and navy, st the squatters might steal a lone negro, solution of the divine right of the South a briding to the Dred Scott decision. Then Ha ev. Wickliffe. & Co. were in con bels, which was proved by Jacob Y. John

quarter to this new negro excitement. Beware

We hope now to see a ghost after the elec ion, the thin spectre of the quasi-rebel or semi rebel party.

The things which the Democrat refers to as ving appeared in the Journal in times past were true. The British did send gold to country to defeat the Whig and Tariff candidate for the Presidency a good many years ago. The fact was established by testimony that no onest mind could reject. And was there anything incredible about it? Wouldn't the abolishment of United States impost duties have been worth tens and twenties of millions to the British? And were the British ever too good o send money across the Atlantic to enrich emselves? Or were the Democrats too conscientious to use it?

And our statement that men with carpet-bags and axes were seen pouring in an almost continuous stream along our turnpikes just before certain exciting election was true. Some of the best men of Jefferson county, men whose veracity was never questioned and would not now be questioned by the Democrat, some of them, at this time, of the Democrat's own party, called upon us day after day to state the try, ministering to the enlightenment and com- number of these mysterious fellows they had unted between certain points. And was there anything incredible in this? Does the De disposition to sneer at Boston, or if so, the | crat think that its party never resorted to the old trick of "colonization" before elections? In thinks nothing of the sort!

Squatter Sovereignty was no "horrible bugbear," but the principle of it was wrong and unstatesmanlike. The assumption, that, while avery was an institution in the United States, ourporting to be protected by the Constitution and the laws, the people of the North, with eir surplus population, with all their facilities for quick emigration and all their peculiar talof it yet remain, and in them are involved the ent for it and all the brisk-working machinery rests, the happiness, and self-preservation of their emigration societies, should, in pouring into Territories a month or two old, have been permitted to exercise the power of ruling out slavery from the first and of course permanently, is worthy only of a real old-fashioned

When we said that Harney, Wickliffe, & Co. were in company with rebels, we said only what was a fact. We said only what everybody knew to be a fact. There was not a rebel or rebel sympathizer in the State for a Southern rebel that wasn't with them. Nor is there one now that isn't with them in their opposition to the Constitutional Amendment.

What is charged is, that the negro is to be the negro is to be made physically, morally, or intellectually the equal of the white man. That can't be done by legislation, or affected materially by laws or Constitutions. All the scoffs about negro equality, as if it were employed in the latter sense, is mere demagogue clap-trap.

Democrat

Then what means all the nonsense put forth by the anti-Amendment demagogues and newspapers, that, if the amendment be adopted, we may soon expect to see the niggers frequenting our parlors and marrying our sisters and daughters!

THE CASE OF AGED FREEDMEN .- The SIL intendent of Freedmen at Shreveport, La., has given notice to the planters that they will not e resumed their proper relations to the Fed- be allowed to drive their aged, helpless, and ineral Government by bestowing the rights of firm slaves from their plantations. And a simc tizenship upon the freedmen of the South. | ilar notice will very likely be given here if the They are for keeping the States where they are | Constitutional Amendment be rejected and thus until this is done. If they could be convinced slavery nominally retained. And, in the classes that the Southern people accept in good faith of "aged, helpless, and infirm," will be inthe fact of freedom and that they will carry it | cluded all those whom the able-bodied, when moving away or walking away or running representatives of a growing public sentiment away, choose to leave behind to be supported ld be perfectly willing that all the subjects by their ex-masters and mistresses. But, adopt the amendment, and we shall be as free as the

The Commissioner of Internal Revenu has decided that where a person keeps a horse sympathy for President Johnson in his praisethe use of which is necessary to the prosecution worthy efforts to re-establish self-government of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including feed, &c., may be deducted from his income. When the horse is used partfor pleasure, so much of the expense for keep ing him as is clearly referable to productive labor may be deducted.

> Suppose an old lady or old gentleman unable to go on foot keeps a horse for the purpose of omotion; is the expense to be deducted from the income?

The New York News undertakes to defend committee at Richmond. That committee was gotten up for the relief of the rebel wounded. We never heard of Mitchell's affording relief either in the Richmond military prisons or in the hospitals for the Federal wounded. For whatever good deeds he may have done, we hope he may have a proper reward. And, at

An Invitation from Texas .- A late number of the Houston Telegraph says: To those looking for new homes we would say come this way. Land is cheap; labor is valuable; all professions and occupations are in de mand. We want not only farmers, but meskilled labor, educated labor, human labor, is the time to come in and "make yourselves at

They [the rebels] got up a war for some thing they pretended to anticipate, which the Government had not done, which, if they hab behaved themselves, it never could have done

Every reader of the Democrat can bear wit ness, that, ever since it put forth its declaration wrong track, here's a good place to get off," it has charged the Northern people ten times charged the Southern people once.

The Evansville Journal has been at some ins to collect facts relating to the wheat crop in Southern Indiana, and states as the result of its investigations, that it has heard of no instance where the farmers have realized their expectations. When cut it was found to be almost an entire failure, having been destroyed before the ears filled, by a blight that damaged the stalk so little that it was scarcely percepti-

Does Brigham Young wear a separate piece of crape for every wife and child and father-in-law and mother-in-law he loses? If so, he must have half a hundred pieces fluttering in the wind at once.

The Southern Governors would lister to no logic till they were assailed with "the coesible of realization. How was the idea of logic of events." That did their business for them. The Democrat says that General Rons

That's what the Democrat itself was doing two vears ago. If General Lee is really writing the histo not at once abandoned, heartily and forever. ry of his great campaign, he will be very sure

seau is tearing up the record of Mr. Mallory.

KENTUCKY STATESMEN ON SLAVERY .- Only a slavery, and will be a vote for negro suffrage and few years ago, comparatively, many of the negro equality in Kentucky and every other State | ablest and most influential statesmen of Kenwhere slavery has ever existed. The signs of the | tucky took decided ground in favor of abolishing slavery, and what they said about the institution then is far more applicable to its condition now than ever before. The people of this State revere the memory of the sage of Ashland, and can never disregard his advice upon any question in which their own interests are involved. February 17, in 1849, Mr. Clay addressed a letter from New Orleans to Mr. Richard Pindell, of Lexington, in this State, in

which he said: "The slaveholder would also liberally share in the general benefits accruing to the whole State from the extinction of slavery," and summed up as among those benefits the following: "We acquire the advantages of the dilige e fidelity, and the constancy of free labor, in-ead of the carelessness, the infidelity, and the unsteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the character of white labor, and elevate the soci dition of the white laborer, augment the value of our lands, improve the agriculture of the State, attract capital from abroad to all the suits of commerce, manufactures, and agri ire; redress, as far and as fast as we pr ently can, any wrongs which the descendants Africa have suffered at our hands; and we ld demonstrate the sincerity with which w riminate homage to the great cause of ne liberty of the human race.'

The foregoing language of Mr. Clay embraces clear and practical view of the superiority of free over slave labor, and in strict consistency with it we are now daily urging the people of Kentucky to remove from the midst of them the fragments of an institution from which no future benefit to the Commonwealth can be pos-

sibly realized. Looking to the material interests of Kentucky, Thomas F. Marshall said in 1849: Slavery is ruinous to the whites; it retards im ent, roots out an industrious population. shes the yeomanry of the country

the spinner, the weaver, the smith, the shoems ker, the carpenter, of employment and support. Hon. Garrett Davis is now canvassing the central portion of Kentucky, denouncing emancipation in the most violent terms. In 1840, however, when he represented his district in tended but failed to deliver in the House of Representatives, being unhappily denied the opunity of doing so. He had the speech published, however, and circulated among his constituents, and from it we make the following significant extract. Mr. Davis said: I admit that slavery is the fruitful source

many social and moral evils; and if my could eradicate it from America, and trans all African slaves to the land of their forefast another sun should not rise to reveal this bloom my country's escutcheon. and African sinves to the land of their forefathers, another sun should not rise to reveal this blotch on my country's escutcheon.

I myself believe the mandate has gone forth, that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist in Christendom. It was pronounced when Somerset was adjudged to have become free by touching the soil of England; and the process of its execution is seen in the abolition of the slave trade upon the high seas, first by the United States, then by Great Britain, and subsequently, with a single exception, by all the maritime powers of the world; in most of Christendom having declared that trade to be piracy, and in the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian Islands. France is preparing to abrogate it in her colonies; and it is in the course of events that it shall go on to its final consummation. The measures of these people will form obstacles to its progress, but its onward march is certain and resistless—though it must be slow, tless-though it must be slow as was that of civilization upon a barbaric and benighted world. It will be first swept from the agricultural States, and will linger long and obstinately in those that grow cotton. The great staple will never be cultivated but to limited extent by free, particularly by whit labor; and whenever slavery ceases in the States that grow it, as a necessary consequence, those that are agricultural will lose the principal market for their stock, their meats, and their heredetyffe.

There is a powerful combination of the principal interests of those great continue of the There is a powerful combination of the princial interests of those great sections of the Conderacy, to perpetuate slavery in the cotton egion. When and how it is to yield finally, is seep in the future, and known only to Omiscience. If a conjecture might be allowed, it rould not be unreasonable to say that the black ynasties that will, before another century, are established an undisouted sway in all the have established an undisputed sway in all the islands of the West Indies, will open wide their arms to receive the migratory hosts of their race, which will roll from our continent like waves across the Caribbean Sea

The view of slavery expressed by Mr. Davis in 1840 was signally prophetic, and we have reached the period in which the truth of the words then uttered by him is to be fally de monstrated. In 1849, during the memorable canvas for the

of his speeches, discussing the subject, he said:

I owe it to my country, my children, and myas termination. Causes are daily the time rapidly are liberation. n the performance of service. It is free labor which builds up cities and towns and manunechanical establishments, and Louisville to-day would be ahead of Cincinnati had there never been a slave in Kentucky.

Let the people of Kentucky ponder the words of Henry Clay, Thomas F. Marshall, Garrett Davis, and Judge Underwood, for they are words of soberness and truth. The advice given to Kentucky by them should now be acted upon, that our State may enter at once upon a new era of progress, of peace, and of wealth.

The national debt is stated to be as fo!

interest legal tenders... er greenback

certificates of indebtness, and the outstanding issues of the old 7.30 gold bonds, of which there may be a few yet unredeemed. The present national debt is something like twenty-eight hunpaid off and reduced to a peace footing, and when the railroad companies and contractors are all paid, the debt will somewhat exceed hree thousand millions of dollars.

With due economy hereafter, the country car Britain stands her debt. Our yearly interest may be equal to hers or even greater, but our capacity to pay is two or three times as great as hers. Think of the vast difference in earnings between the populations of the two coun-

The bitter rebels in North Carolina are patient to have the Federal troops withdrawn from that State. The Raleigh Progress, a loval paper, has been clamorously asked when this is to be done. The Progress answers, not until treasonable utterance, disaffection, and threats of what will be done to avenge the wounded pride of secession, shall cease.

The Progress hears "of threats being made constantly, by some of the late owners of groes as soon as the troops are gone; we also hear of threats being made by the secessionists as to how they mean to band together for the hanging of Union men when the troops shall be withdrawn. We hear, too, of violent ex pressions, by men and women, against the Government of the United States, against the Provisional Governor, and all who support him, and, in fact, against everything and everybody that is loval to the Union.'

If anybody is punished for disloyalty, they who indulge in such language should be. It would not be well to let civil power pass into the hands of such traitors. The Democrat says, that, four years ago,

warned the rebels daily of the folly they were bent on committing. Yes, but whom did it warn daily of folly after the declaration, published in one-half of its edition and suppressed in the other half, "the Union train is upon the wrong track; here's a good place to get off?" Governor Morton, of Indiana, will speak at the Richmond battle-ground, near Richmond,

in this State, on the 2d of August next, and we

hope that an invitation will be extended to him

while in Kentucky to visit Louisville, and ad-

dress the people. The Democrat says that the rebels got whipping. Yes, they got a whipping, but who would have got the whipping if the Democrat's counsel, "not another man nor another vent, we should be satisfied. dollar," had been adopted two years ago!

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

in to the Provisional Governorship of Florida

out the Union. Thus far, the great work of re-

habilitating the South has made rapid and sat-

al and powerful in handling the means of war.

old relations which bound the States together

are being established again, and upon a broad and

during basis. As rapidly as the public safety

their homes; and now, from the Potomac to the

power is being substituted for the despoticexac

ions of military rule. While the war wasgoing

on the sympathizers with the rebellion constantly

asserted that a true feeling of amity could neve

be restored between the North and South.

tions, and that, although the national armies

might overrun the South and break down

the Union so effected

have not been disappointed in the calculation

three months we have repeatedly read accounts

of the meeting of rebel and Federal soldiers.

South, and, in every instance, they have shown

brave men mutually feel after a well-waged

conflict. The same sentiment which prompts

the soldiers in the respective armies of the late

war to mingle together, in forgetfulness of past

hostilities, now leads the true men. North and

South, who have not engaged in the armed

storing of civil order throughout the Union. The

sincere men of the late rebellious States, who

bravely participated in the rebellion, are

now ready and eager to sustain Pierpont, of

Virginia, Brownlow, of Tennessee, Holden, of

North Carolina, Perry, of South Carolina, John

son, of Georgia, Parsons, of Alabama, Welles,

of Louisiana, Hamilton, of Texas, Marvin, o

Arkansas, in restoring the civil organization of

those States in harmony with the policy of the

true men of the South are joined by the best

statesmen in all the loval States, who uphold

Johnson. There are certain extreme and im

practicable politicians in the loval States who

President Johnson, but they will be foiled as

completely as the ultra men of the South

who, unwilling to fight, but embittered

by the result of the war, are now labor

ing to impede a peaceful restoration of

the Union. The Southern people are now in

a transition state. They are required to remod-

el, in some respects, their several State Consti-

tutions, and to substitute one system of labor

attend the transition, but they are difficulties

the late rebellious States will enter into a ner

and happier era than as yet las marked their

history. The Southern masses are beginning to

realize this fact. The success which has alread

distinguished the free labor experiment in the

new order of things which the war has brought

about, and they are resolved to test it in perfect

Governors on this subject will be promptly car

and durability of the country will be clearl

The Journal thinks it a very pertinent ques

tion, addressed to the opponents of the amend ment, what will they do about it, if they carry the State as they expect? Well, we have noth

neither states the quetion nor answers it.

That the amendmen will become a part of

the Constitution of the United States within a

established.

ing to do .- Democrat.

ask, will they do?

very near the Mexican border. This army

called an "army of observation," but the pres-

ence of such a force in such a locality at such a

time seems to have a good deal of importan

signifiance. Surely a force of nearly a hundred

thousand cannot be supposed to be needed for

purposes of observation. Not one in a thou-

sand of them will do anything in the way of

We guess that Louis Napoleon will not hesi

tate in his construction of this great movement

He will understand it as having reference to

himself and to the Imperial power in Mexico.

defiantly at his feet. Of course we don't know

He will regard it as a gage of battle thrown

whether he will return the defiance and take up

the gage, but we don't think he will. He will

probably deem it the wiser and more prudent

course to get up a quarrel with Maximilian

withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and

leave Max to his fate. God knows that our peo-

An Indiana contemporary says it seen

will soon emanate from the War Deparamen

our national honor shall require it.

when the offer was declined.

serving them.

Queen.

ried out in the reorganization of civil authorin the States over which they respectively

hitherto slave States of Missouri, Maryland, and

which will be effectually overcome, whereupon

are endeavoring to overthrow the policy of

strife, to co-operate with each other in the re

THE GREAT QUESTION BEFORE US .- Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, in his inaugural address to the people of that State, issued at Jackson, July 1st, appeals to them to take the amnesty oath, and return in good faith to their allegiance to the national Government. We quote from it the following: Why should they now hesitate or doubt, since

slavery has ceased to be a practical questio It was the ostensible cause of the war, and it issue has been decided. Now it is the part manhood and of honor to submit without murmur. The negroes are now free; free the fortunes of war, free by the proclamatiee by common consent, free practically as we s theoretically, and it is too late to raise technical questions as to the means by which they became so; besides, it would be bad policy now indertake to change their condition if we lo so. It would be nothing less than an effor establish slavery where it does not exist erefore, let us cordially unite to organize ou State government so that we may by legislation prepare ourselves to live in peace, prosperity, and happiness in the changed condition of our Gov. Sharkey recently stated that he had lost ome seventy negroes by the war, and yet de-

clared that, so help him God, he would not if he

could, re-establish slavery in this country. He has lived in the midst of the horrors of war for nearly five years: he has seen and felt them, and he is unwilling that the disturbing element shall be re-established to become the means of any future conflict. He takes the ground occupied by every intelligent, candid man in the United States, that slavery is dead. Any effort in the armed power of the rebellion, its favor is therefore an attempt to revive it, to re-establish slavery where practically and virally it does not exist. This can never suc- the people. From the very beginning of the ceed, but those who are apparently attempting it may succeed in bringing new and almost infinite evils upon the country, but more especialupon those States where slavery has heretofore existed. This is what the people of those States have to fear: and it is not a baseless aprehension. There are many bad, desperate men remaining in the country, whose hands are red with the blood of the innocent. Congress, he prepared a speech which he in- and whose hearts are full of the gall of hatred. who have few ties, and who are perfectly reckless as to what may befall the country. They are its enemies and the enemies of its people. They are ready to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. They gloat over scenes of blood. Having no inclination for honest industry, they are ready for anything that holds out to them the hope of plunder and the means of living without work. Soured by disappointment, and fearing the sword of justice, which they feel is justly suspended over them, they constitute elements of disturbance and crime, and are but too willing to be used to further the schemes of more intelligent and aspiring demagogues. ach men, we admit, form only a small proportion of the whole population of the South, but they are numerous enough and bad enough,

cause serious trouble. They are to a man in | Florida, Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Murphy, of favor of slavery, and not unfrequently let slip the avowal that it is not dead, or if it is that they will resuscitate it. These men and those | Federal Government. In this great work the who keep them in countenance by taking the position that the "slavery question is yet unolved," make the South unquiet, fill her with | the statesmanlike administration of Andrew Federal soldiers, create necessity for authority that rests upon military power, and retard the period when the States can come again into the peaceful possession of the principles and practices of self-government, the cardinal idea upon which our institutions are founded, and dear to very right-thinking American citizen. What frightful horrors the merest handful of infatuated wretches whose minds have been poisoned, can bring upon the country, let the history of the late assassination bear itness. Scattered through the Southern States and the border slave States, such persons exist | for another. Serious difficulties must necessarily o-day. During the war they were guerrillas

and nondescript desperadoes preying with cool

indifference and deprayed cruelty upon any and every party, and professing any faith that rved their purposes for the time being. Is it right for politicians to hold out the hope of present or future disturbances to such enemies of the common weal? Is it reputable or honorable to seek to obtain place and power Arkansas inspires them with confidence in the by such means? Is it not fraught with danger to the best interests of the Southern people? State Convention, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood | Is it true that slavery is not in reality dead, and | good faith. The instructions of the Provisional earnestly advocated emancipation, and in one is it proper or safe to tell such creatures so? In view of all the facts and circumstance of the stuation in the heretofore slave States, are the As it exists among us, it is prejudictal to the general happiness and interest of the people, injurious to our children, dangerous to our country, and immoral in its tendencies—a great iconording the peace and order of those evil—wrong in its origin, injurious to both races, both white and black, and it ought to be States? They are told that the Government has become a practical despotism; that it has no right to interfere with slavery; that the institution is as much in legal existence now as accumulating which must end in the liberation of the slave; the time rapidly approaches when in Kentucky slave labor will be superseded by tree labor, and even then it will be more profitable to the farmer to cultivate his farm by free labor. It is not at all surprising that so many slaveholders lose their estate and become bankrupt, for our slaves do not by their labor pay legal interest on their value. Those societies are most prosperous where laborers are free and governed by their interests and their contracts in the performance of service. It is free labor should succeed in carrying their hellish purposes into execution? Are such conspiracies any more improbable than was that to murder Abraham Lincoln? Have the honorable gentlemen who are prolonging this slavery agitation solely for the hope of getting into office

very brief period of tme is just as certain as any future event can be. It will then be the duty of the National Covernment to see that it is obeyed as a part of the organic law of the and. If its opponents in Kentucky get a maby it reflected upon the possibilities of evil that lority of the Legislatue, will they then back may grow out of their persistent course? Are quarely down or lighti That is the question, they not exciting dangerous passions? Are nd we repeat it. What will they do? Will they not holding out hopes to the disloyal that they answer? Will they let the people must, in the nature of things, prove delusive know now before the election? It is a when they tell them that slavery is not dead? ertinent inquiry, and one of vast practical Their motives are good, they tell us, and they mportance to every citizen of the State. If the do not mean any harm. Will that prevent men whose motives are not good and who do national authorities in enorcing that part of the intend harm from acting upon their sugges-Constitution and raise again the banner of retions and bringing harm out of them? volt, the people of Kentuky wish to know that The slavery reactionists in Kentucky are infact. They have had enough of the bitter fruits curring very serious responsibilities. They are of civil war, and if there is to be another the looked upon in the other States as the chamwant to know it now in order that they may pions of the re-establishment of slavery prepare for it. Great numbers will doubtless throughout the South. They give encourageeave the State if there is any prospect of anoth er commotion, of another fratricidal conflict.

ment to the disaffected and restless spirits who To this must be added some recent issues of | do not accept the free basis as final, and who are ready for any new complications or convulsions that may give them hopes of overturning it. The opponents of the Amendment, therefore, create perpetual sources of revolution of dred millions; and when the army and navy are attempts at revolution, whether they intend it or not. Should any great excitement take place through the perpetration of a revolting crime, their words and position might be found more significant than they intend, and produce disasters of which they do not dream easily stand this much more easily than Great It is dangerous to feed the tiger with fresh blood when he is unchained. It is unsafe to rouse passions into new phrenzy that have not

yet been allayed.

If the Constitutional Amendment be rejected by the people of this State, it will be taken as evidence that they do not intend to submit to the free basis, and the reactionists throughout the South will hail the event as the tocsin of war against the settled policy of the Government, a policy which there is no power on earth competent to reverse. It cannot be doubted that such rejection will give new life, virulence, and strength to every element of disloyalty, dissatisfaction, and strife now existng in any Southern State. And all for what? Any hope of finally defeating the Amendment? slaves, of how they intend to punish the ne- Not the ghost of any. Every educated man knows that to be impossible. It is for the miserable and sole purpose of enabling a few ambitious men to get into office! For this we risk the dangers of new outbreaks. For this we jeopard the dearest interests of thousands of amilies not only here but throughout the South, for a spark in Kentucky may ignite every Southern State.

Will the people, the reasoning, thinking, enightened people of this renowned old Commonwealth give countenance to so hazardous a roceeding? Will they, for the sake of gratifying the ambition of a handful of politicians. mperil the welfare, the present peace and security, not of themselves alone but of multitudes of their friends and fellow-citizens in the South? It is for them to answer.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that the petrified bones of mammoth animals have recently been found in large numbers near Yorktown, in the York river. Immense ribs four inches in diameter and sections of spinal vertebræ ten inches in diameter are among the specimens recently brought to Fortress Monroe by excursionists to the point mentioned.

We don't expect the Southern people to

dulge in high-sounding declarations of love

and admiration for the Union. If they quietly discharging all volunteer organizations. and sincerely acquiesce in a state of things which they showed themselves unable to pre-A city, like an individual, should always

The appointment of Hon. William Mar-Mr. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, the hicago Republican says, is one of those not puts President Johnson's restoration policy into infrequent political persons who cannot keep full operation in all the late rebellious States, out of print. To prevent him from communi and the spectacle thus presented is a cause of cating with the "dear people" would require an congratulation among patriotic men throughexercise of physical power greater than any yet put forth by the Government against individual ners in the South. Jefferson Davis, with all the armies and resources of the South, could isfactory progress, demonstrating that the American people are as rapid and effective in not do it. He might fill Georgia with soldiers station a Provost Guard at every cross road, establishing measures of peace as they are skilthreaten the Governor with his dire displeasure and even with military arrest and imprison he struggle from which the country has just merged, so suddenly and completely, was so ment, but he could not stop his tongue nor errible in its character, and so prolonged in its check the incessant flow of his ink. What Jeff uration, that it is difficult to realize the fact Davis could not do, President Johnson seems that peace has indeed been restored, and that the also unable to accomplish. The change of regime produced a change in the quality but not the quantity of Governor Brown's literar roductions. To reduce the quantity, it was vill allow, the armies are being withdrawn ound necessary to lock him up; but no soor om the South and the soldiers sent back to s he released than a relapse of the old habit occurs. His latest pronunciamento is dated as Gulf, the mild and enlightened sway of civil Milledgeville, June 29th It is addressed urse, to "the people" of Georgia. It is to inform them that Mr. Brown feels "profound! mpressed with a sense of the obligation" he i under to the said people for having so frequently elected him to office heretofore. It is They said that the violence of the confict, and also to inform them that he now resigns the office of Governor, a proceeding which he adits duration, had implanted the sentment of mits is, under the circumstances, quite necess inextinguishable hostility between the two secry; nevertheless, he thinks it best to do it for orm's sake. Having done this, he proceeds to express his mind upon divers other matters and what he has to say he says without mincing be one of territory merely, without the hearts of or equivocation. He has found that in the North there are no two opinions about slavery war we have argued that a different result Its abolition "is decreed alike by people and would ensue. We felt well assured that the overnment." That being the fact, he thinks very earnestness and courage evinced by the | it best that the people of Georgia should decre parties to the struggle would bring about a it also by the convention they are about to hold. In proof of his sincerity, he declares it his purhigher degree of respect and confidence than had ever before existed between them. We pose to "immediately do all which the Constiution and laws of Georgia will permit" to emancipate his own slaves; he will treat them which we made on this point. During the last as free, and will "give them part of the crop, or such other wages as may be agreed upon, for in large numbers, in different portions of the their future labor." toward each other all that cordial esteem which

In this, Governor Brown has certainly chosen the part of wisdom, and his advice and example should not be devoid of good effects upon the ople of Georgia. He likewise advises all to take the amnesty oath, and to enter sincere and earnestly upon the work of reorganizing the State upon the basis of free labor, "believ ing that when that shall have been done, the resent Chief Magistrate will cast his immense er and influence into the scale of equal ights, and will leave the States, when organed, the undisturbed management of their own internal affairs, including the question of sufage, police, the regulation of labor." &c.

Mr. Brown has a clear head and a vigorou traight-forward way of telling what he thinks his views are not always right, they have at ast the merit of being sincere. He is not one who subordinates his political thought to any other man's political standard, or hides his light. ander a bushel because another man's candle is more powerful than his. Had he been Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio, he would have done as the nce Napoleon did, but he would not have imtated that person's example of resigning office without freeing his mind. He would have told the people what he thought about it, let conse ences be what they might. And if after the relieving himself he had shown, in the peaceful etirement he now proposes, that he felt better, who shall say that the opening of his word safety-valve was without one good effect. Viewing him upon all sides, it needs no argument to prove that there are worse men in the South than Joseph E. Brown.

A pamphlet has recently been issued b or. William Elder, of the Treasury Department n the question, "How the Western States can ecome the imperial power in the Union." Dr. Elder's answer is, that to secure empire the Vestern States must aim at industrial indepenence: they must foster their manufactures, d pend upon the home market and not the foreign, diversify their pursuits, and, in short, do almost everything that the modern school of free trade advises them not to do. He remarks oon the insignificance of the foreign demand for their exports as compared with the domes. ic. shows how remarkable has been their gain some interests fostered by the enforced prootive system of the last four years and poi out some warnings which they have already received, as to an exclusive dependence upon

A Mormon organ at Salt Lake City, alled the Vedette, copies the following from an exchange:

We inquired whether the opponents of the Upon this the Mormon organ comments Constitutional Amendment, in case they obtain a majority in the Legislature, will back squareerent ones will degrade them and their com-non lord much lower than a dozen mule y down or fight when he amendment becomes part of the Constitution? The Democraams could possibly pull 'em down.

That looks like rebellion. We have support the doctrine of the plurality of wives to be the great article in the Mormon creed. We guess that Brigham Young's heavy thumb will be laid upon the Vedette, if it has not been al ready.

ardian angel that guides a man's steps to the est actions of life.

A letter in the Louisville Democrat of yes rday, from Clarksville, Tenn., says: All classes are interested—the poor, as well as he wealthy; the non-slaveholder, as well as he who heretofore has owned slaves-all believe that slavery is dead.

And why are the reactionists here in Kentucky not willing to see the dead buried? What do they want to keep a dead carcass above opponents of the amendment intend to defy the ground for? Isn't it injurious to the living? Won't it fill the air with noxious vapors Won't it create a worse than Russian plague Isn't it already putrefying among us? Isn't it 'rank" now, and doesn't it almost "smell to heaven?" Are we going to become worse than savages and refuse to give burial to a dead body? Ugb!

The Government has sent an officer to ndersonville, Georgia, to make a special inves It is just no answer at all for the opponents tigation into the brutal treatment of Union of the amendment to say 'Well, we have nothing prisoners confined in that place, with a view o to do," in case they obtain a majority against bringing to trial, before a Military Commission t. They will be obliged to do something. They the rebels who had charge of the prison. This will be compelled to back down and eat all is right. Let the wretches who connived at the their own words or fight. Which, we again starvation of our soldiers be brought to punishment. There is no difference of opinion among loyal men as to the doom they should receive. According to our information, General Sheridan has under his command an army of Anything short of the halter would be a mockery of Justice. seventy or eighty thousand men in Texas, and

it is understood that their station is to be on or Why can't our neighbor of the Demo crat be prevailed on to tell us something more about the martial law, which, he said, was "established in Kentucky at the instigation of seven or eight negroes?" When and by whom and in what order was that martial law or dained? Where is the order to be found These are matters of some interest, and we trust that our generally communicative neighbor will not persist in refusing to respond.

Wade Hampton, in a long letter to the New York Day Book, dated at Columbia, S. C. June 19th, attacks Gen. Sherman's official report of his march through the Carolinas, as 'misrepresenting him in the grossest and falsest manner." Wade may attack Gen. Sherman's reports, but, if he had, at the head of his troops attacked Sherman himself, he would have been Wade and found wanting. Information received at the Freedmen

eau represents that rebels returning from the

ple want no war so soon after the close of the late disbanded armies to West Tennessee, openly most terrible one recorded in history, unless avow their intention to re-establish slavery, after the Federal forces are withdrawn. It will not be safe for them to undertake that business. The The Federal Postmaster at Staunton, Va. Federal forces will not be so far withdrawn that was owing the General Government about they can't return. We have had rebellion enough twelve hundred dollars at the commencemen and slavery enough. of the rebellion. He visited Washington last Northrop, the late rebel Commissary-Gen week to settle up the old account by filing re ceipts of the "Confederate Government" for eral, and now a prisoner in Castle Thunder, de-

nies ex-Governor Foote's charge of seeking to that amount. His astonishment was unbounded starve Union prisoners by withdrawing fro them their usual ration of meat. Very likely. Who that would starve Federal prisoner to him that we have an extraordinary number wouldn't lie about it on finding himself in the of "big friends in the South." We trust we hands of Federal power! have them everywhere. We win them by degard, W. Gale, of Alabama, who offered, b dvertisement, a million of dollars for the mur

The Queen of England rejoices at the res der of Lincoln, Johnson, and Seward, is fast in oration of peace in this country. At any rate Fort Pulaski. How many millions would be she says she does. And we are too gallant give to be loose? not to take a lady's word, even though she be General Carl Schurz has been sent to the South by the Government to make a report upon the condition of things there. We could Governor Morton has received a dispatch rom Washington to the effect that an order artily wish that some one less radical had

been sent.

Our neighbor says he has prevented t rom stultifying ourselves. Pity ne isn't able to do himself a similar kindness.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

Suggestive Considerations -The honest dupes of secession were all buoyancy, all confidence when the war began. They proclaimed the Union dissolved, and had not the slightest doubt they should make the dissolution final. They neither understood themselves nor those whom they were destined to encounter, and by whom they were to be defeated and overwhelm ingly routed. They were arrogant and intolerant. Upon the head of every man who did not agree with them they poured a stream of the rilest abuse. He was characterized by every epithet expressive of contempt. He was do tard, fool, coward, traitor, abolitionist-and so on sagaciously and lovingly to the end of the chapter. The storm of fanaticism was resist less, and the Union men of the South bowed their heads in sorrow and with hearts bleeding at every pore for the disasters they knew would soon overwhelm the fair fields and pleasant homes of the South. All they said has proved true. Every evil they predicted has come to pass. The South has been overrun, ravaged, and is desolate. Slavery has been abolished The authors of the evil are in prison or exile or have humbly solicited pardon of the power they so insolently, and hautily, and scoffingly defied, ridiculed, taunted. But hear Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, describe the result. In an address at Greenville, in that State, recently, he said:

A cruel and bloody war has swept over the A cruet and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the fields of battle! The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans! There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost! Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war! And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more! Our country has been ravaged and lars more! Our country has been ravaged and lars more! Our country has been ravaged and desolated! Our cities, towns, and villages are smouldering ruins! Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have teen deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection for life, liberty, or property. Everywhere there is demoraliza-tion, rapine, murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a disgraced and subjugated people to petition the computers. and subjugated people to petition the to restore our lost rights. Such are fruits of secession! In contrast with this picture, he presented

another in the following words: How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone, spirit, and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville just five years ago, in this same building, which inaugurated this most fatal, bloody, and disastrous revolution! Then all was joy, hope, excitement, and confidence. Seated in my law office, looking towards this court-house, I saw a crowd of persons rushing in, composed of college boys and their professors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, and idlers from the hotels, with a sprinkling of farmers and planters. Soon I heard the public speaking commence, and the air was rent with the wild and rapturous applause of the excited How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone spirit. peaking commence, and the air was rent with the wild and rapturous applause of the excited audience. The more extravagant the denuaci-tions of the Union the louder were the shouts illed with the worst forebodings as to the fu-ure. I thought I foresaw all the evils which ave since befallen our beloved country. my political influence was gone, and my voice was powerless to stay the angry and excited feelings of my fellow-citizens.

He proceeded to lash the politicians, editors, and preachers who brought on the war for shirking out of the fighting when it began. The politicians voted themselves into Congress. voted themselves into soft places with big salaries, voted the conscription laws to compel those who had opposed the war to fight it, while they sported in safety and denounced the people as traitors for not doing the work which the demagogues had themselves inaugurated and which they alone ought to have fought if

they had not been lost to shame. Mr. Perry says Jeff Davis is not to blame for the failure of the Confederacy. "The people were themselves to blame for its failure." To 'blame," Mr. Perry? The people were opposed to it in the beginning. They never were per mitted to pass upon the question of peace or war-never. It was carried over their heads and nothing but the infamous and bloody con

pell-mell in the madness and blindness of the hour. They were opposed to its continuance, scription laws, enforced with merciless ferocity, ever dragged them to the front. They shirked whenever they could. They evaded the blood hounds when they might. No doubt the South Carolinans were in favor of the war and no doubt they skulked. They wanted other people to do the hard part of the business in order that they might fill the offices, enjoy the hon. ors, and receive the pay. We perfectly agree with Mr. Perry when he says that this was not fair, and that those who got up the fight ought to

have done the fighting. But the chivalry, boastful and confident then are all disheartened and in despair now. Mr.

Perry comforts them thus: Mr. Chairman, the future, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt that in ten years the Southern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of slavery will be no loss at all to our real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his net profits are greater with bired labor than with slave labor. Every landholder can rent his farm or plantation for one-third of the gross products. This is more than he now makes net, after subsisting his slaves. In truth, very few farmers in this region of country make anything except by the increase of his slaves. These are divided out amongst his children at his death, and they pursue the same course of toiling and struggling through life, to raise Mr. Chairman, the future, to my mind is not coiling and struggling through life, to raise begroes for their children. And thus the system goes on, ad infinitum, without profit or re-muneration. The lands are worn out, and the country remains unimproved. If a planter of armer is enabled to save anything after suparmer is enabled to save anything after sup-porting his establishment, it is invested in the purchase of more slaves. Hence, increased wealth adds nothing to the enjoyment of life or

to the improvement of the country.

Nor have we any doubt that "in ten years," or in five years, or in a shorter time, the Southern States will be again "prosperous and happy," provided the unholy hands of the demagogu and disunionists can be kept off of them. This is the indispensible condition precedent to prosperity or happiness or anything else that possesses any appreciable value. These men have cursed the land as with the genius of desolation and despair. If they can get power again they will repeat their devilish work in some form or other. They show unmistakable signs of their intention to do it now while they are yet out of power. They are resorting to their old fraues. They are pandering to popular passions, playing upon popular ignorance; employing their old slang phrases; exhibiting their old hypocrisy and dishonesty. They still ride the wooly horse; still make the nigger the theme of their tirades, and intend to make him the means by which they can again clutch place and plunder. They despise the people as heartily as they ever did, flatter them as much as they ever did, and believe them to be as great fools and as gullible as they ever did. They are pursuing, in a word, in reference to the nigger, just the course they took to bring the horrors of war upon the country. They are as blind and fanatical now as then. They are the unclean reptiles the South must crush under her feet or ske will again feel their fangs and wit-

ness the blasting mildew of their tracks. These remorseless creatures, who are doing their worst to involve the Southern people again in dire disasters, tell them that without slavery the South will be a desolation; that free labor is a curse and a nuisance. Slavery must therefore be re-established; the agitation must be renewed; the nucleus of slavery reaction must be formed; and, with the help of the conservatives of the North, they will carry the next Presiden-

on by misrepresentation, terror, lynch-law, ard the gibbet. Let the Southern people not be fooled again. Give the black demago rues no quarter this time. They are powe cless unless the people give them encouragement, and if

the people do give them encouragement they will deserve whatever miseries may follow the steps of the destroyers.

Let the people understand that the nigger, he ostensible cause of the war of the conspirators, is gone beyond the possibility of recall, and let it be burnt into their skulls as with a hot iron that any pretext put forth for his revival is neither more nor less than a fraud upon popular intelligence, and an outrage upon the suffering women and children of the Southern States.

Governor Perry says he has no doubt that the oss of slavery will prove no loss at all, and that the farmer will find that his net profits will be greater from hired than from free labor. Nor have we any, nor have those any who have already practically tried it even in the incipient stages of the experiment, when everything is new, and at the moment at which all the disadrantages of the change have to be met and overcome. Upon this point, Hon. Joseph Scgur, member of Congress from Virginia, in a cent address at Richmond, bears the followng explicit and practical testimony: I speak from observation and experience. In

practical operation from the comp f the war, and on the eastern shor inia, where the policy has been fai t is an ascertained fact that farn t is an ascertained fact that farmers make more clear money with hired colored labor than they did when they cultivated their farms with their own slaves. The profit is generally loubled; in some cases trebled.

When the opponents of the Constitutional

mendment tell the farmers of Kentucky that free labor will ruin them let them stop the uths of these creakers with this quotation. It will be a bon bouche. AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE. - With great pleas_

significant article from the Cincinnati Commeral. It is, as we personally know, the production of a leading member of the Union Central State Committee of Ohio, and was submitted to the public after it had been the subject of official consultation at a called meeting of the ommittee. The author of the article was an Ohio Presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860, after having contributed largely to the mination of Mr. Lincoln at the Chicago Convention. His relations of personal friendship with Mr. Lincoin enabled him to become fully acquainted with the views of that eminent man; and the following article, we can safely state, meets with the approval of the present Presi-We give dent of the United States. it a prominent place in our columns and ask our readers to peruse it fully, as being a clear and reliable exposition of the views now controlling nine-tenths of the true men throughout the North in reference to the questions involved in the restoration of the ebellious States. The question of negro suffrage in those States is beyond any power of Congress to affect it, the States respectively aving exclusive control over it. Such is the view of President Johnson, as clearly anounced in his proclamations authorizing the e-establishment of civil power in the South, and this view is supported by an overwhelm ng majority of the Northern masses. The following is the article referred to above

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ANDREW JOHNSON EDS. COM.—The Union party of Ohio, in State convention assembled, on June 21, after due eliberation, adopted with great enthusiasm the

deliberation, adopted with great enthusiasm the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln stand out from the history of the epoch unrivaled and alone; and while we deplore his untimely and cruel death, and venerate his memory, it becomes us to imitate his wisdom, firmness and moderation, in the treatment of vexed questions, and especially to imitate his example, in waiting for the solution of difficulties to be furnished by the progress of time and the logic of events.

the logic of events.

"Resolved, That the President, Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the Union, through years of the severest trial, has our highest confidence, and that we cheerfully endorse the policy of his administration, looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and that, as Union nen of Ohio, we will give him our hearty and

undivided support."

This decided expression of the will of the party, after all the objections had been fully considered in reference to President Johnson's Restoration Proclamation, remitting the negro suffrage question to the jurisdictions which alone have constitutional power over the subsuffrage question to the jurisdictions we alone have constitutional power over the ject, should have some weight with those fessing any regard for the Union organizathough it may come in conflict with their private notions; but, as a discussion seem be desired by some, as if it was an open quon, fairness demands that both sides she be heard. The public should, therefore, independent of the public should, therefore, in the public should, therefore, in the state of the state understand the platform upon which Abraha Lincoln was elected President of the Unit Lincoln was elected rresident of the Unite States, with his own expressed views on negr suffrage, which were never taken back beform his first or second election by the people. I his speech delivered at the invitation of the Republican State Central Committee, at Colum bus Ohio, in 1850 he said.

Republican State Central Committee, at Columbus. Obio, in 1859, he said:
"That there is a physical difference between the white and black races which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together in terms of social and political equality. And, insomuch as they can not so live, while they do so remain together, there must be the position. o remain together, there must be the position f superior and inferior, and I, as much as any ther man, am in favor of having the superior esition assigned to the white race." A very actical mode of treating the whole controactical mode of actional forms, discriminating throughout the speech tween conventional and natural rights, throughout the speech by Mr. Lincoln to tter being fully conceded by Mr. the negroes, as enumerated in the Declaration of Independence. It is notorious that at the hicago Convention, Messrs. Seward and Chicago Convention, Messrs. Chase, on account of their reco ord on this sub

ect, were beaten by the West and Pennsylva-nia, and these published speeches of Mr. Lin-In were the text book of the ensuing Pres ential campaign.

Nor does the private letter of March 13, 1864,
President Lincoln to Governor Hahn, of Nor does the private letter of March 13, 1864, of President Lincoln to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, modify the argument of the above quoted speech, but simply suggests for his consideration, and not the public, the possible enfranchisement of "very intelligent" negroes as a matter under exclusive State control. A complete indorsement by President Lincoln of the proclamations of President Johnson, that to the legal loyal voters of each State rightfully belongs the exclusive control of the elective franchise, or, as he more fully explains to the South Carolina delegation, that the basis of his action was the clause of the Constitution of the United States which prescribes that the qualifications of the electors for Representatives in Congress shall be "those of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature," and no one will pretend that Congress or the President has any control over the latter.

The moment five States attempt to induce Congress to reject the representatives of other States become these versus and the second of the states become

Congress to reject the representatives of other States, because these representatives are not elected by the same franchise as their own, they elected by the same franchise as their own, they procelaim war against the constitutional rights of Ohio and the thirty other States whose Constitutions exclude negro suffrage. President Johnson maintains that the legal, loyal voters of every State are to be treated alike. If rebels should be returned to Congress, or the claimants represent no constituency, of course they must be rejected, and military governments continued until there are enough loyal, legal voters to elect loyal men.

must be rejected, and military governments continued until there are enough loyal, legal voters to elect loyal men.

Congressmen, however, who vote to reject elaimants to seats from the reorganized States because they are not elected by universal suffrage, will find out that their constituents, and particularly the returned soldiers, who understand this negro question much better than stay-at-home politicians, will stand by the President and rebuke those who postpone the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, by throwing out, by this action, the State ratifications of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, &c. as recounted in President Lincoln's last speech, on April 11, 1865, as justifying his policy in the case of Louisiana.

The sentiment of the army in favor of sustaining President Johnson's policy was emphatically a unit at the Union State Convention at Columbus, and the politicians who think that the soldiers favor negro suffrage, can fully satisfy themselves on this point by submitting, through the Legislature, an amendment to the constitution of Onio, striking out the word "white," before they ask other States to do what they won't do at home. Then the arguments for and against negro suffrage can to do what they won't do at home. arguments for and against negro suffrage can be considered before a tribunal that has contitutional power to pass upon them. of the North, they will carry the next Presidential election; re-establish the inevitable nigger upon his black throne; revel again with all the old-time hilarity and abandon, and rule or ruin once more. If you ask them if they are competent to do all this; if they have considered the risks they run, the dangers they incur, the calamities they may bring upon the South, they tell you they care nothing about the risks and the dangers; they have a right to shear the wolf, and they will shear the wolf. But they have no doubt of their success, they pretend; they are as confident of it as they were of success in 1860. "The Union is dissolved," exclaimed the Charlestonians on the morning of December 21st, 1860.

All these are most suggestive considerations for the people. They were fooled before, they were dragooned into the war of the Jacobins, they were slaughtered by thousands upon thousands; their lands were overrun, their houses plundered and burnt, their industry paralyzed, their wives and children reduced to beggary and rags by an attempt at revolution brought on by misrepresentation, terror, lynch-law, and the gibbt. Let the Southern people no? be advocates must be prepared to accept the results of the triumph of their theory, for if nens, who, like Winter Davis, Fremont, and others, (recently reinforced by Gen. Banks, who opposed negro suffrage in Louisiana until removed by President Johnson for his cotton

to defeat President Lincoln, to defeat Presiden. Lincoln, the "Saviour of his country." If, under the lead of Wendell Phillips, who denoun. "8d our "Second Washington" as the "Slave-hou." d of Illinois," backed by Ben. Wood's New York copperhead News, with the design of dividit. If the Union organization, they are determined to try the same conclusions with President Johnson, the representative of Free Labor and Unionism, they will find out that the people fought this war to establish the paramount anthority of the Government of the United States over all list territory, and not to propagate any self-rightsous theory which assumes that everybody understands their neighbors' private business better than they do themselves. ness better than they do themse

Of the Union State Central Comm Hon. W. W. Boyce, for many years one f the leading politicians in South Carolina, and an influential member of the rebel Congress while the war lasted, delivered a speech to the

citizens of Columbia, South Carolina, several days ago, in which he discussed the result of the ate momentous struggle. Speaking with reference to the institution of slavery, Mr. Boyce said:

I consider slavery as gone, and the best thing for us to do is to recognize that fact distinctly and unequivocally, and accept it in perfect good faith with all its logical consequences. Any other course is only going to protract and intensify the darkness of the night through which we are now passing. Let us recognize the great fact that the negro is no longer a slave, and let us act toward him in a kind spirit. This does not, of course, imply that we are to sacrifice ourselves for him, but it means that we are to give him a fair chance. This is our policy, this is our duty. Less than this will not satisfy our sister States.

Mr. Rove is a representative man and his Mr. Boyce is a representative man, and his Columbia speech fairly expressed the views which control every prominent Southern man now participating in the work of reorganizing civil government in the rebellion re we reproduce in our columns the following States. The people of those States, as we have said before, accepting in good faith the result of the war and the policy of President John-

slavery, regarding the system as utterly and

forever overthrown. The politicians of Ken-

tucky would do well to emu set at present by the people of the extrem FA Paris correspondent writes that he reently met in that city the former purser of the privateer Rappahannock, a fine-looking, finely educated man. His feet were absolutely on the ground; his coat was creased and threadbare, and without lining; he was pallid and of trembling hands, and asked for a few sous to bu imself a glass of absynthe. He took a dead nan's portion, and hobbled away with the remark that he "was pretty low down." This man's wife died of paralysis in the Charity Hospital, having been driven by her ennul and

poverty to vicious courses. The other day, several gentlemen were cussing the alarming prevalence of the rimes of wife-desertions, women eloping with ther men, &c., when a well-known Teuton, who had been listening with great attention, tepped up and in an excited manner, said. f my vife runs avay mit anoder man's vife, will shake him out of her preeches, if she nine own fader, mine Got!"

The census of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, just completed, gives a population of 55,640, against 5,286 in 1860, an increase in five years of about per cent or 43% per cent per ann The war has decimated the population in any sections of our country, but it seems that

he noble women of Wisconsin have labored atriotically and successfully in increasing their State census. #3 Jeff Davis and his followers got up the bellion for the pretended purpose of render ng their property in slaves secure. And now Jeff Davis is in prison, awaiting trial for his life.

ion of two thousand acres in Mississippi for heir own benefit. It is stated that Gen. Roberts, command ng the garrison at Fortress Monroe, read the claration of Independence in the hearing of lefferson Davis on the 4th of July. But we resume that Jeff had the poor privilege of but-

nd his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine planta-

Why don't some of the companies that are ring for oil engage our friend Hazy stand or sit on some promising on their premises? He is enough to strike "ile" if it is on this side of the center of the earth.

We saw a soldier of the 18th Kentucky

ing his fingers in his ears.

ay, break a stick over a negro's head, on Third street near Broadway. If he valued his stick he was a great fool to strike a negro over the head with it. George N. Sanders says that he has burned his private papers up lest they fall into the

hands of the Yankees. He had better burn himself up lest he fall into the hands of the Yankees. We don't think that Andrew Johnson is lways right, and we don't think that Andrew Jackson was. As for firmness and moral cour-

age, the former has as much as the latter had. If some of our people could lubricate their rains with a little sweet oil so as to make the machinery run smoothly, they wouldn't be likey to run so mad about oil-wells.

We fear that the cause of civil governnent is not going on very rapidly in the South. Hurry up the restoration! When are we to have Southern postal service?

The Democrat's arguments, so-called, against the Constitutional Amendment have run to seed, and the seed won't sprout. The Southern papers still continue blue

lark, and dingy. Isn't it time for them to haul down their colors? The hight of inhospitality-not to enter tain your own opinions.

NUMBER AND VALUATION OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Gentleman: We have received the tax-books for the year 1865, from seventy-nine out of one hundred and ten counties in the State, and from it you will discover that the slaves therein number 125,860, valued at \$5,726,209, an average value per head of \$45 50.

The slaves in Kentucky in 1864 were total slaves 205,887, and valued at \$34,179,246.

I hardly think, when the whole returns are made in Kentucky, embracing the remaining thirty-one counties not reported, the total value will exceed \$8,850,000, a falling off in this property alone of \$25,000,000. Yours truly, roperty alone of \$25,000,000. Yours ... W. T. SAMUELS, An

No. of Slaves, 1,487 1,997 1,394 5,331 1,179 4,433 3,126 1,833 1,320 1,615 633 73 91 Valuation, 892, 798 55, 798 56 85,786,208 W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor

ne 12th Pennsyvania Cavalry took their de-ure for home from Winchester to-day.

sere are now no troops left in the Valley one-year men. The guerillas are represent-shaving been totally disbanded.

arper's Ferry is rising rapidly from its.

S. Mr. Ames, a merchant from New York, purchased a site for a large store, which soon be built, and other buildings will sally soon zo up. y soon go up. San Francisco, July 3.

The cable of the Russian telegraph has been coessfully laid across Frazer river.
Reports from northern mines are very favoron. Schuyler Colfax has arrived in Califor-He epeaks at Placerville to-night. he treasury reports for the last six months a falling off of over \$7,000,000 as com-d with the same period last year, yet the

Fort Warren yesterday morning with an from President Johnson for the release of usband on taking the oath of allegiance. New York, July 20.

and several others beaten so that they are not expected to live. The men who made the atk made their escape and none have been ar-

the re-marriage of a widow terminates all ms to pension from the date of such re-marugh she may become a widow again.

ose it to any one.

Washington, July 20.

Washington, July 20.

It may interest those who are anxiously waiting to see retribution overtake the authors of some of the diabolical crimes which have, during the past four years, been committed in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion, to know that Major Osborne, of Pennsylvania, now on duty in the Bureau of Military Justice, has just returned from a tour through the South bay-

returned from a tour through the South, having visited the Andersonville, Macon, Danville Florence, Augusta, and Savannah grave-vard our mundered prisoners, for procuring evidence to bring the gullty rebel officers to jus

Gen. Canby, at New Orleans, declares the officers and men who desire to rema that country may be mustered out where commands now are. The Q. M. General orocred the officers of that Department, or ty in charge of the several principal post report to him, without delay the numbin interments registered during the war, and black, loyal and disloyal, to be rately enumerated. All officers of the Department who have made interments or

ent.
es speech of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina,
citing a good deal of severe comment. The
ident has already been urged to remove
This speech was carefully writen before
us delivered, and is not, therefore, misquoted

misrepresented.

Gov. Perry is still in the city, with ex-Speak-Orr. The President had not

orr. The President had not heard of Gov.

rollow from the President:

Washington, July 20, 1865.

recent amendments to the Constitution of State, as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature are

nk proper of this dispatch.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
President United States of America.

all carried a cable to be laid across Behring's ratis and a small steamer for river exploraon. Col. Buikley himself will examine the
nif of Anadair for the best crossing place to
ria. It is four hundred miles wide, with an
land in the middle. The land work is to go
n at once on the whole line from New Westnister to near the mouth of the Amoor river,
Alatance of four thousand miles.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

NEW YORK, July 22.

who are now in this city for the purpose

glad that their State is rid of slavery

men, and Aband

he re-establishment of a large number of ffices in Mis issippi and Kentucky, and app

riage, although she may become a widow again.

New York, July 20.

Private despatches from San Francisco mention the death of Bishop A. Potter, Bishop of Fennsylvania, on the 4th inst.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent savs: The sentenced conspirators, Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Spangler, arrived here on Monday on the steamer State of Maine. They were incharge of Brevet Brigadier-General Dodd, and in Irons. When first placed on board at Washington they had on manacles. These latter felicities of the state which C. J. Anthony, a wealthy citizen of Worcester, Mass., is charged with false pretenses and swindling Ex-Governor J. A. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, out of \$15,000, which the latter's agent was induced by the former, as all leved to hypest in an emterprise called Mosco ged, to invest in an enterprise called Moose ead gold property, represented to be located Halifax county, Nova Scotia. On the conclusion of yesterday's testimony, in froms. When hirst placed on board as wasnington they had on manacles. These latter fellows were removed after the steamer left the wharf at Washington. On the trip down Muddard Spangler were very cheerful, and employed helr time in playing backgammon. O'Laugh in and Arnold, on the other hand, seemed a further examination was appointed for the distinst. Mr. Anthony was required to give 15,000 bail. He says the charges are brought lin and Arnold, on the other hand, seemed much depressed in spirits, and were reserved. On her arrival in the Roads the State of Maine anchored, and General Dodd came on shore and communicated with Washington by teleraph. Just at sundown the steam tug Cheeschish went alongside the State of Maine, and the feur prisoners were placed on board of her. The Chowan then steamed alongside of the United State gunboat Florida. The four prisoners were put on board the Florida, and immediately steamed seaward. The destination of the conspirators was not made known. It is conjectured the Dry Tortugas. The only person in possession of the information was Capt. Rudd, of the Florida, and he did not disclose it to any one. or the purpose of defrauding him.

. FORTRESS MONROE, July 20. I have the best authority for saying that Jeff Pavis is in good health—even better than when he arrived at this place. His eyesight is not im-saired, and his appetite is remarkably good. No one is allowed to see him except Surgeon en and the guard.

Covernment line of steamers between orfolk and Old Point Comfort has been dis-

are case to the officers or has fareau in accorance with the provisions of Circular No. 5,
rom his headquarters. Should similar cases
ceur the military authorities will be called
pon to enforce Gen. Howard's orders.
Capt. Wierz, of Audersonville prison den, is
o be put on trial next week before the Military
lommission now in session in this city, of which
trig. Gen. Underwood is President.
The vertebral neck bones of the assassin John
vilkes Booth, which were shattered by the bulet that caused his death, are now on exhibition
mong the other surgical curiosities of the war
the Medical Museum in this city.
The Herald's Washington special of the 21st
ays: The publication of Governor Perry's
peech of July 3d has excited a storm of indiglant opposition on the part of the more radial of the supporters of the administration.
The Governor has, however, had very satisfacorly interviews with the President and most of
the members of the Cabinet. They express

members of the Cabinet. They express the confidence in the loyalty and patriotism overnor Perry, and believe that he will ad-ister the duties of his office with a loyal

Governor Perry and the accompanying tion leave for South Carolina Monday

Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court,

New York, July 22.

ontinued.

The steamer Motono has commenced to ply etween Norfolk, Old Point Keystone, and orktown, making daily trips each way. This complete on the price of th s a private enterprise.

City Point will no longer be a military depot, and a reduction in the expenses in this department has taken place in the discharge of teamers and employes. Steamers are passing now for Baltimore with some of General Kilpatrick's command. It is said orders have been sented to stop contracting for supplier general.

Boston, July 22. A private letter received here by last mail from Australia, states it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate Shenandoah was cruizing off the coast of New Zealand. She is an American three master.

ued to stop contracting for supplies gener-

FARTEER POINT, July 23. The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool at 2 A. M. on the 13, via Greencastle on the 14th, bassed here at an early hour to-day. The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Greencastle on the 9th.

The steamer Bremen, from New York, reached Southampton early on the 12th.

The steamers Bavaria and City of Manchester avrined out on the 10th.

reached Southampton early on the 12th.

The steamers Bavaria and City of Manchester arrived out on the 10th.

The steamers Bavaria and City of Manchester arrived out on the 11th.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived on the 11th.

Great Britain.—It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the Nore early on the 15th, and the Valentia about the 19th.

Telegraphic communication with India remains suspended. It is believed there is a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable.

The English political news is entirely centered in Parliamentary election returns, which up to the 12th show 184 Liberals to 102 Conservatives. The Liberals had lost eighteen seats and gained twenty-four. So indications are continued that the Government will have no increased strength in Parliament. Four members of the Administration had been defeated,

viz Lord Barry, at Dover; Col. White, at Kedderminster; Lord Paget, at Litchfield; and Mr. F. Pell, at Bary. As a whole, the contest had gone off satisfactory and with little riot. Numerous elections were progressing when the Peruvian sailed, and it would be another week peech. The Postmaster-General this morning ordered. re the results of the country contests would be received.

France.— The rumored negotiations for a pean Congress lack authenticity.

Abdel Medjid has had an interview with Na-

Abdel Medjid has had an interview with Maoleon, and rumor again connects him with the
ture government of algiers.

Spain — The Senate has passed a bill modifyg the Press law, by 117 against 16. On the
th Marshal O'Donnell read the decree in Conss, closing the contest, notwithstanding the
reng clerical opposition.
The recognition of Italy by Spain may be reurded as an accomplished fact.

Portugal.—The Government, contrary to exctation, carried the elections by a small marity.

hard from Louisville except upon special au-hority from him.

Refugees from Georgia and Alabama now in the States north of the Ohio desiring to return to their homes will not be transported South unless they can show by the best evidence that upon their return they will not become a charge upon the Government for their subsist-ence. This action is made necessary by the re-turn to Nashville of large numbers who have but recently been furnished transportation to their homes, and, upon arriving there, were unable to procure food sufficient to prevent starvation. ority. In Turkey there had been rumors of the appearance of choiers, both at Constantinople and Smyrna, but they are pronounced unfounded. London Money Market.—Funds inactive. The elections cause general duliness. There is an increased demand for discount at Bank, but no oressure. The rumored conversion of the from of Gurney & Co. Into a limited joint stock company is confirmed. The prospectus of the company has been issued. Its capital is £5,000,000. arvation.

The eleven bushwhackers captured in Harlin county were brought in to-day, and will be
everely dealt with.

The President's timely indorsement of Gov. The President's timely indorsement of Gov. Brownlow's course relative to the approaching election has greatly cooled the excitement aussed thereby. Arrangements will be made to compel submission to the laws where violence may be apprehended.

Crane and Ferguson's trials are progressing slowly. The testimony for the prosecution still occupy both courts, and is very damaging to the accused.

The following director was received. Li2erpool, July 12, via Queenstown July 13 -

Company has been issued. Its capital is £5, 600,000.

Liverpool, July 12, via Queenstown July 13—
The Parliamentary elections commenced on the 11th. Ten members were returned on that day, of whom three were Conservatives and seven Liberals. The contest was so favorable to the Liberals that the indications are that Palmerston would have an increased majority in the new House. The Conservative journals were not disheartened by the first days proceedings, but hopeful of success. The London borough returned in all sixteen Liberals, including J. Stuart Mill, the author, Sir Charles Bright, electioneer, and Baron Rothschild. Numerous contests were progressing when the City of London left.

A telegram is reported aunouncing that the Pope had ex-communicated Maximilian.

Additional official correspondence on American affairs has been published. It shows that England and France acted in concert, and that concession to Confederate vessels allowing them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports, originated with Drouyn de L'Huva, Earl Russell agreeing to the proposition, but pointed out that crulsers of the defunct government might be claimed as public property by the United States, but that such claims must be decided in the ordinary courts of law. In answer to Sir F. Bruce, Earl Russell gives the opinion that in the case of the Ella or Retribution, the vessel was lawfully condemned on the ground that a helligerent could not be transferred during war. Lord Russell replies to Mr. Seward's note on the cessation of belligerent rights. He regrets that his explanations were not acceptable to the United States, and adduces an argument in favor of England's course. He trusts that these additional explanations will prove favorable to the establishment of lasting friendship between the two nations.

It is stated that the seamer Beatrice, late the Rappahannock, was overhauled by the Sacremento before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed.

A questionable story is affoat that Gen. Lee had arrived in Germany by a Beigian transthe laws passed by the last Legislature are faithfully executed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching election be kept from the polis; and that the election of members of Congress be conducted fairly. Whenever it becomes necessary for the execution of the law and the protection of the ballot-box, you will call upon General Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authority of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well-timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the Constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The laws must be executed and the civil authority sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary, Gen. Thomas will afford a sufficient military force. President United States of America.

San Francisco, July 4.

The bark Golden Gale, the flag-ship of the Russian telegraph, is expected, and the steamer 6. S. Wright, with Col. Bulkley, commander of the expedition, his staff, and a number of the ampolyes, sailed on the 12th for the Gulf of Anadair and the shores of Behrling's Straits. The land force of the expedition comprises about one kundred and fifty men. Three other vessels are attached to the survey—the bark Palmetto, which recently sailed from Panams with coal, the schooner Milton Badger, now coading at Vanilla, and the bark Clara Belt, now en route from New York to Setka direct. The fleet is under the command of Capt. C. W. Scammon, of the revenue service. The vessels sarry from two to six guns each. The Clara Sell carried a cable to be laid across Behring's straits and a small steamer for river exploration.

The English elections are the all engrossing topic. Returns thus far received show a netiliberal gain of seven.

The ship Mercury, which has arrived at Havre from New York, reports having picked up, on June 28, thirty-eight passengers from a boat of the burnt ship Nelson, and five other passengers from off floating pieces of wreck. A bark was seen near by which it is expected succeeded in saving more lives.

en near by wince average aving more lives.

Washington, July 23. Col. L. C. Baker has been promoted to the ank of Brigadier-General for, as the commission recites, mentiorious services; especially for filigence in the suppression of frauds against the murderers e Government, and in pursuing the murderers the President. The commission is to date rom April 26, 1865.

A friend of Gov. Perry, and by his authority, has

New York, July 21
North Carolina is making active exercions to come emigration to her territory. Col. J. M. leck and Kemp B. Battle are at the St. Nichoss for the purpose of opening offices in the orth to furnish information and encourage pigration. They say the people of North wollns are anxious to have the State filled in Northerners, and desire to have their resurces developed. A friend of Gov Perry, and by his authority, has caused the rublication of a card, in which he says three days before the meeting at Greenville, S. C., Gov. Perry was appointed Provisional Governor; that the latter was not only at the time not aware of his appointment, but had not the remotest idea such an honor was to be conferred on him. The purpose of Gov. P. hin his address, the writer says, was to show the people of the State the great mistake of seceding, the runions consequences to their beloved is State, the degredation to which they had reduced her, and boldy declaring that they had no cause for seceding, and were in no danger from the election of Mr. Lincoln. Another writer says that it is not true, as related in some of the papers, that the Governor feels personally any humiliation in coming back into the Union, for he had no agency in going out of the Union, but he has feelings for his State.

Gov. Perry entrests the Southern people in terms of earnestness to become loval citizens and repudiate forever and to teach their children to repudiate their foolish policy, which has so nearly ruined their State.

Since the 1st of May the sales of Government animals have netted \$2,000,000. order has been issued for the mustering service of troops whose terms of service before the 1st of October next. Between and 15,000 of Gen. Sheridan's men will iatory movements for inducing North-emigrate to the South to settle and the lands of their organized States taken by two North Carolina gentle-

spective offices. A case in which the testimon that city.

A well-to-do negro was arrested on the com at of a white man, and introducing as his witnesses several colored men, was in-ned that their depositions would not be

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 22d says the United States steamer Quinneba was wrecked in the bar off Morehead City on the 21st. thout thirty persons are reported lost or miss-ng. Capt. Jerome was in command of 300 only witnesses several colored men, was informed that their depositions would not be heard by the court.

On communicating this fact to the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau stationed in Alexandria, that officer immediately repaired to the courtroom, and moved a continuance of the trial on the ground that under the provisions of the circular from General Howard's headquarters the local courts have no jurisdiction in such cases. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, being instructed by said Circular to adjudicate all difficulties between negroes or between negroes and whites, the Justice persisted in proceeding with the trial.

The negro defendant not appearing in court in compliance with the instructions of the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, the court then gave judgment in favor of the plaintif, and issued an execution for the seizure of the property of the colored man, over whose residence a guard was at once posted by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to prevent the civil officials from executing the order of the court.

On learning the circumstances Gen. Howard immediately addressed a letter to the Mayor, earnestly requesting them to transfer all similar cases to the officers of his Bureau in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 5, from his headquarters. Should similar cases occur the military authorities will be called The soldiers aboard were nearly all lauded. The Commers about where teams an instead on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, with 250 soldiers of the Ninth Missouri and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. After passing outside of the bar, the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore, becoming a perfect wreck.

The iron-clad Dictator, convoyed by the The iron-clad Dictator, convoyed by the Inited States steamer Vanderblit, from New-ort, strived here to-day, and anchored in the tream abreast of the city. On the passage round Cape Cod the Dictator worked admirally, and the trip thus far has been pronounced success. Her appearance in our waters is tracting much attention and interest among Il classes, and during her short stay thousands all avail themselves of the opportunity of inpecting her.

New York, July 23. NEW YORK, July 23.

New York, July 23.

The investigation of the charges of swindling gainst Mann & Stratton, of the United States ervice Petroleum Company, was continued esterday. The paincipal part of the day was ccupied in hearing the testimony of Colonel lill, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, on the concusion of which the case was adjourned till ten velock.

New photographed counterfeits of one dollar reenbacks, well executed, made their appear-nce pretty extensively last night in this city rooklyn, and Williamsburg. The police, y getting early information of the fraud, and otifying shopkeepers, prevented it from being accessful, as designed. No arrests were made. F. A. Howe, of Meadville, Penn., was F. A. Howe, of Meadville, Penn., was rought before Justice Dowling yesterday on the charge of defrauding N. Sheldon, of Brookern, by false representation in regard to oll ands. Howe was released on ball.

The Times' Washington special says: The resident, accompanied by Secretary Welles, ussistant Secretary Fox, and Hon. Preston (her left this afternoon on an expusion days resistant Secretary Fox, and Hon. Freston ing left this afternoon on an excursion down he river on the steamer Hornet. The party iil be absent till Monday morning.

A large number of applications for pensions re now being received from the heirs of priseners who died of starvation in Southern risons.

risons.
The Herald's special says that special pardons The Herald's special says that special pardons have been granted by the President to C. W. Ward, formerly of La., now of Newport, Ky., and Albert Barry, Andrew J. Barry, son of Genera W. T. Barry, of New York. Among the peasonal applicants for pardon is the notorious Jeff. Thompson.

The Government takes final possession of Ford's Theater on Monday. Everything is being packed for removal. The Government is to pay rent to Mr. Ford until February, and, if by that time Congress has not made an appro-

that time Congress has not made an appro-iation for its purchase it will be returned to The Heraid publishes a statement from the staff officers who accompanied Jeff. Davis in his flight from Richmond, giving the details of the passage of the party through S. C. The residents of that State closed their doors against Jeff. Davis and accompanying officials, and compelled them to live in cars on railroad the few propassaries they got were cks, and the few necessaries they got were ren grudgingly. They say there can be no stake about South Carolina being thoroughly

mistake about South Carolina being thoroughly subdued. The various departments of the r-bel government were loaded on cars and scattered for miles along the road waiting for the signal that never came to again assemble at some safe place.

The archives of these different departments were destroyed in instalments at different points as the fleeing government moved southward, and as one hope after another for its ultimate recetablishment expired, Their Navy Department came to eased forever to exist at Charlotte, N. C., The State Department at Lexington, and so on, one after another hese institutions collapsed by the roadside. the roadside.
The Herald's Selma, Alabama correspondent

says that fine plantations, including buildings, can be bought for from \$3 to \$5 an acre, which was worth \$50 before the war. Many who have lost all they had in cotton, negroes, and stock, are anxious to rell part of their plantations in order to raise means to carry on the other.

Many of the "last ditch" men wish to emigrate Many of the "last ditch" men wish to emigrate of Brazil, or some other foreign port.

The usual amount of trouble with freedment as been experienced here, as elsewhere South, but as algebral thing the negroes have returned to their homes, and are quietly at work. Woerever proper efforts have been made to explain to them the nature of freedom, and what a expected of them in their new position. There has been little trouble in inducing them to work as faithfully as before. A few words of dvice to them from a Northern man whom they have confidence in does more toward making ave confidence in does more toward making hem understand their position than all else.

Washington, July 23. dered the following decision: "Banks, in thing returns of dividends and taxable gain, ould include the amount of income de ived nvestments in bank, insurance, and rail-tocks, although such may have previous-d taxes. Dividend tax, imposed upon ad stocks, statogard tax, imposed upon paid taxes. Dividend tax, imposed upon regulation and deposits of banks, constitutes debtedness by such banks, which continues to corne so long as prescribed conditions exist, thile, therefore, any portion of circulation, exiding 5 per cent of chartered or declared capacity is outstanding, or any deposits remain in make returns and pay tax thereon will con-

The second Comptroller of Treasury, Mr. Brondhead, has addressed letters to the Paymaster-General, in the course of which he says: "The question has been presented whether er not the three months' pay proper, granted by the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1865, to officers on their discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the internal revenue tax of 5 per cent, to be deducted by the proper disbursing officers. On a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that it must be so deducted. It is clear this extra pay is given for military services, or it is given for nothing capricious and irrational. It was for gallantry rendeaed by officers, and gratefully recognized by the country, that this payment was authorized, and being for services the tax must be deducted. Paymasters will be governed accordingly.

ccordingly.

The postmaster at San Francisco reports that The postmaster at San Francisco reports that during the month of May 153,000 letters were sent from his office to New York. The postage amounted to \$1.254.93. During the same period 49,438 letters were sent to San Franci co via the overland route, the postage for which amounted to \$3.090.84.

The Secretary of War has brevetted about sixty pay masters for faithful and meritorious services during the war. New York, July 22.

New York, July 22.
The Tribune says a new ocean line of steamhips is about to be established between this cort and Antwerp. It is expected the steamhips will receive a subsidy from the Belgian

ships will receive a subsidy from the Belgian Government.

The Herald's Washington special says: Requisitions for \$6,000,000 dollars for the pay of the army were passed at the Treasury Depa tment to-day.

Reports from the Lower Mississippi valley say that the cotton yield this year will not be above one-fourth of the average crop, and of sugar not more than one-tenth. Corn will be produced beyond all previous harvests. These yields are based on facts as observed, that freedmen work much more readily on growing corn thanfon cotton and sugar, from the impression that they can get their wages more readily from the former, but fear the latter will be exported beyond their reach for sale, and thus make their pay doubtful.

y doubtful.
The Tribune's correspondent, writing from

The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Surveyport, La., says: Large numbers of guerrillas are infesting the region south and west of Marshall, Texas. Some of them were men of wealth before the war. One of them was caught and hung recently. The authorities are determined to pursue a vigorous policy. Many politicians are talking about the formation of a separate State in West Louisians, with Atchafalaya as the eastern boundary. A meeting has been held at Shreveport with the view to encourage capitalists to visit that region and develop its resources.

Important correspondence between Kirby Smith and Shelby and another Conferate dignitary, who simply signs a dash to his letters, have been discovered. Kirby Smith, Price, Shelby and others, some of them men of political prominence, had formed a scheme of separating from the eastern rebel States after the establishment of the Confederacy and forming a a trans Mississippi Confederacy on their own account. This was to induce West Louisians and Arkausas to leave. Alliance was then to be formed with France, and Kirby Smith's Confederacy once recognized by that power, they were, in the event of the Unionists coming upon them in great strength, to join the trans Mississippi Confederacy with Mexico. owie, they upon them in great strength, to join the trans Mississippi Confederacy with Mexico, throw themselves under French protection, fight for Maximilian, and extend his empire

throw themselves under French protection, fight for Maximilian, and extend his empire over the States named.

After Price's defeat in Mobile, the original idea was abandoned, and another scheme laid to go to Texas and assist the Imperialists of Mexico to accupy and hold that State, but the complete overthrow of the rebellion in the east, and the surrender of Smith's own army against his orders, seem to have frustrated that plan.

At 9 o'clock this morning the iron-clad ocean frigate Dunderberg was successfully launched. Not less than 15,000 people witnessed the spectacle. No accident whatever occurred. It was found when she was in the water she only drew 15 feet of water, 13 feet amidships and 9 feet 6 inches forward, a draft much less than was anticipated by many, though about the shape Mr. Webb intended. Within six months she will be ready to make her 15 knots an hour and bid defiance to the world in arms.

Her armament will consist of four 15-inch Rodman and from twelve to fourteen 11 inch Dablgren guns. She is the embodiment of the ideal of the famous ship-builder Webb. Her plan is original. She will be a floating fortification, her casemate, which is roomy, being pierced for twenty-one guns. The sides are three feet in thickness, and iron-clad four and a half inches. The ram is not fastened to the bow, but is the bow of the ship isself.

The Commercial's special says: Attorney General Speed's opinion upon the claims for the cotton captured by Sherman in Savannah is published. He decides that all the cotton captured by the military forces in insurrectionary districts is captured property within the meaning of statutes of 1863, whether owned by loyal men or not. He also adds that recourse must be had in disputed cases to the court of claims.

men or not. He also adds that recourse must be had in disputed cases to the court of claims, and that the jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a commission appointed by the President question to be made and to make resto of so much of this cotton as may beld loyal claimants. any other man in America.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865,

QUESTION THAT DESERVES ATTENTION. The Louisville Journal thinks that whenever a mend ment of the Constitution is proposed to a tate, the alternative is, adopt it or fight.

Louisville Democrat.

See how the opponents of the Constitutional

nendment evade the question that is of so uch practical importance for the people of Kencky to understand as to the course they innd to pursue in case they should obtain a marity in the next Legislature against the prosed amendment. They will not say whether, the contingency mentioned, they will back wn from their position or whether they will ist the national government in causing the nstitution to be obeyed in all the States hey will give the people no light upon the bject. They studiously evade it, dodge the estion. They are mum. They boast that ey will have a majority in the next Legislare. Then the question of surrendering their osition of opposition to the government which they have assumed, or of maintaining that sition by force, will come directly and immeately before them, and they will be compelled adopt one of the two courses. There is no cape from it. They may wriggle and twist s much as they please, the stern facts of the se will steadily confront them at every turn, and they will be obliged to act whether they wish to or not. There is, there can be no alrnative. They must back down or fight. And yet they refuse to say which they will do. Is it safe to commit the destinies of the State to men who thus persistently refuse upon a great ractical question, a question that deeply conrns every man, woman, and child in Kenncky, to give the slightest clue as to the course ev design to take?

What is the position of their candidates for the Legislature upon this question? What position do their candidates for Congress take reference to it? Will they speak out and let the people know? Their organ here does not answer. Do they dare satisfy the just denands of the people for information upon a vital point? Have they courage to speak out? Do they intend to plunge the State into the rortex of civil war, in case they get control of the next Legislature, without letting the people know anything of it beforehand? Or do they ntend, after making a great bluster about State rights and abolition and all that to surrender those "rights" and turn "abolitionists?" s that the game of humbug they are playing? Do all their harangues mean no more than

While on this subject we may as well notice nother quibble which the Democrat of this ty has put forth to blind the people and mysfy what nobody can fail to comprehend who wishes to know the truth. We clip the followng elegant passage from a recent issue of that With due respect to General Blair's opinion

whether the fiat has gone forth or not, or where t went to, the question of the Constitutional mendment is not settled. It requires two or hree more States to pass it. It is "not settled" because "it requires two three more States to pass it," we are told, and the idea is sought to be conveyed that

lere may be some doubt whether the States that have not yet voted upon the amendment will ratify it. There is no room for any such loubt. The three non-slaveholding States hat have not yet adopted the amendment are lowa, California, and Oregon. There is but ne event that can prevent its ratification by the Legislatures of those States-and that is their failure to meet. If they never meet, manestly they will never ratify the amendment! That's the only way it can be defeated in any course paramount to any and all State Constione of them. The amendment has been adopted by twentyhree States, the last one adopting it being New suppose that the Kentucky Constitution was Hampshire. The vote was had on the 29th-

30th ult., and was almost unanimous. The rat- the Federal Constitution. And just think how ication by Iowa, California, and Oregon will long we should have to wait to abolish slavery make twenty-six States. As there are thirty-six States now in the Union, it will take twentyeven-three-fourths-to make the amendment | the abolishment of the institution by our part of the Constitution. Kentucky State impossible in less than eight years will make the twenty-seventh. Now, after the commencement of earnest action without Kentucky, is there any doubt upon the measure. And so, if these wise that one more State can be found to ratify it? men or wiseacres can have their way, Not the slightest. Governor Perry, of South | we shall, for the gratification of their spleen or Carolina, informed the President of the United | their absurd aspirations, keep Kentucky a States but a few days since that he had no doubt | slave State nominally and legally at least eight whatever that South Carolina would be fully vears after the ordaining of the institu represented in the next Congress; that she of all the other States of the Union. Yes, we would, by the 1st of December, have a free Con- | shall have Kentucky, in name, the solitary slave stitution, and would have ratified the amendment. South Carolina will thus make the twenty-seventh State adopting the amendment, this without the least possibility of deriving the and secure the final triumph of the measure, without the concurrence of Kentucky or of any her anomalous position, a position in which she other State. South Carolina has had her eyes | will be pointed at, hissed at, laughed at, scorned, opened very wide. They were very firmly shut and shunned by mankind. before the war, and the twitch requisite to open | Look at the men who support the amendment them was so vigorous as to stretch their covering and at those who oppose it. See how, as to its utmost capacity. Hence she sees clearly masses, they compare or contrast with each now. She will adopt the Amendment, and other, Mark on which side the vastly greater possibly-oh, is that humiliation in reserve for | part of the unquestionable patriotism of the us?-possibly lead conservative, Union-loving State is and on which side the far greater part old Kentucky in the new race for national regeneration and progress! Will Kentucky conent to be beaten by South Carolina in such a | will get every Union vote in a county named by race as that? Will she humbly follow, will bim, and at least nine-tenths of the Union votes she be forced reluctantly to follow the banner in all the other counties of his district. And so it State of secession in the work of removing the is throughout the State or very nearly so. The disturbing element of our nationality from the | newspaper leader of the anti-amendment party, and? Will she permit a handful of politicians if his teachings and preachings and beseechings to bring this disgrace upon her? Will she not | had been listened to and heeded two years ago, rather place herself proudly in the van, and beck- | would have caused the Union armies to be de on to her sister States in the South to come on, nied either another man or another dollar, and that she is ahead? Will she not set them the | the Union itself thus left to the tender mercies poble example. Will she be a laggard in this or the untender wrath and venggares of the era of re-union? Will she try to go back ward rebel hosts, then flushed with the confident when all the rest of the world is moving hope and expectation of triumph. All the rebforward? Will she move with downward head, els and rebel sympathizers in the State, all and whine and snap and snarl like a mad known and notoriously disloyal persons, go with beast, and seek the darkness, seek the old dens
this most unpatriotic leader in his bitter opposiand caves of the past, instead of coming out into the broad sun-light of day and bounding | majority of the true Union men go warmly for along with buoyant heart and smiling counte- the amendment. The merits of the respective nance with the rushing, tumultuous throngs that sides may surely be inferred from the merits are sweeping on to the high and glorious des- of their respective supporters. And is this a tinies awaiting them in the future? We think not.

Up, Kentucky, up. The world moves. It will will do? Would not hesitation, under all the on be girdled with telegraphic wires and light | circumstances now existing, be "the very erwill flash round it "in forty minutes." The old rer of the moon?" Is Kentucky too blind to regime passes away. A new one is here. It is see a light that gleams like a call of fire upon norning. The darkness that was felt is gone. her naked eye?

Its gloom and its horrors have ceased to appall us. The birds are caroling, the fogs and the her large contribution to the armies in the war, bats and the owls are disappearing. The air is slavery has in fact and in name vanished from elastic and bracing, and it is filled with the the whole South with the exception of her own strange and varied, with the low yet thrill- soil, and without any aid from her, if her aid be ing sounds of a mighty stir. It is the dawn of withheld, it will very soon vanish from her soil. the new epoch. It is the beginning of our po- And she had better prepare herself for the comitical millennium. It is the moment when the ing condition of things as soon as possible. She Republic, radiant with new glories, with cannot make too great haste. With the strangethirty-six stars in her diadem, and ly altered state of the country, a new race for ong with unwonted strength, emerges the goal of prosperity and supremacy begins. om the fiery furnace into which she was com- All the States around us are leaping forth for elled to enter, but whose flames were not perlitted to singe her garments, because the di- Kentucky is not ready, she will be left ine form of Liberty walked with and protected

er from their power. Kentuckians, vote down retrogression, slavery and should be her destiny. In two or gitation, demagogueism, vote down the old aven of secession, antagonism to the Governent, commercial stagnation, and agricultural light, by voting up the Constitutional Amendent and the Constitution itself, the Union, the est of the States, she will find herself one of the aws, peace, order, progress, fraternity-vote

Public Land Operations .- Three thousand ree hundred and fifty-one acres were last month (June) taken up for actual settlement. at Brownsville, Nebraska, under the homestead law. A connected map has just been received t the General Land Office, showing, in 1865, the progress of the public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska, indicating also the tiers of townships intended to be subdivisionally surveyed along the proposed lines of the Pacific railroad routes; also, along the Butterfield overland nail and express route. These suggested subdivisional and other surveys will sweep along vestward, a distance of some seventy miles in the northern part of Kansas, and an equal distance in the Southern part of Nebraska

A resolution was offered at the Genera Association of Congregational Ministers, held t Westfield, declaring the use of tobacco a sin, is manufacture a sin, and of course all who use, manufacture, or vend it, sinners. The atempt to pass the resolve ended in smoke.

If John Bull isn't scared, he talks and acts very much as others do when they are cared. Behave yourself hereafter, John, and all may be well with you. We suppose that President Johnson hears the old phrase, "beg your pardon," oftener than

how my loathing and my independence." And lent. After a great war, a country is apt to this, if the truth were known, would be found leap forward with a new and more vigorous to be the real motive of a very large portion impetus than ever, and Texas, having sustainof the anti-amendment party. They know very ed comparatively little injury from the recen well that the defeat of the amendment would strife, is preparing for rapid and marvelous nefit neither themselves nor anybody trides in the pathway of wealth and greatness se; they know that it would be a positive An empire within herself, she is destined, we think to take the lead of her sister Southern keeping alive agitation and turmoil and strife states. All the advantages which nature could generally throughout the State for an indefibestow have been bounteously conferred upon e period; but they are resolved to oppose it her. In 1850, in the United States Senate, the ecause they are in a bitter rage at the illustrious Thomas H. Benton described Texas as follows:

The magnificent State of Texas is des

tined to receive a vast immigration within the

unctionaries at the head of the Government, and want to make an exhibition of their pluck. She covers sixteen degrees of latitude and fourteen of longitude. She extends from twenty-six to forty-two degrees of north latitude, and from ninety-six to one hundred and ten west longitude; that is to say, from four degrees south of New Orleans to near four degrees north of St. Louis, and from the longitude of Western Missouri to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Her southeast corner is in the mouth of the Rio Grande, region of perpetual flowers. Her northwest corner is near the South Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, region of eternal snow. She has a quif frontier of near a thousand miles; a river frontier on the Rio Grade of two thousand miles; an indisputable river frontier of a thousand miles on the Arkansas; about five hundred more on the Red river; nearly another five hundred on the Sabine frontier, and an inland frontier of three hundred miles more between the Red river and the Arkansas. She has a circumference of above five thousand miles, and a superficial content of three hundred and fifty thousand square miles. She is large enough to make seven States of the first lease and outh for the rear and the sales and outh for the rear and the sales and outh for the rear miles. She covers sixteen degrees of latitude and A part of those who are not actuated by this moble motive are actuated by the still igobler one of a desire to gratify their ambition for office at the expense of the public good. Pure patriots are they all. We not say nor do we believe that the whole of the anti-amendment men are governed such unworthy considerations, but we are are that very many of them are, and, that a portion of the rest are under the influence of prejudices that should have died out in their bosoms long ago. Still there are in the anti-amendment party a considerable number of men whom we highly value, good and patriotic men with whom we agree in regard to nearly all other measures, and we shall not permit ourselves to be alienated from them on acount of their policy in regard to the amendmiles. She is large enough to make seven States of the first class, and ought for her own welfare, as well as that of the other States, to ent, however much we may regret that they welfare, as well as that of the broper be reduced to a reasonable size. The proper have not taken a different view of an impor-

A distinguished citizen of Kentucky re-

ment man. He reasoned with him candidly,

and, receiving no reply to his reasonings, final-

asked him directly why he intended voting

gainst the amendment. "Because," said the

ther gentleman, "I am exasperated; I hate

jury to the whole population of Kentucky,

We have seen the strange objection urged in

various quarters, that Kentucky, by voting for

the Amendment, would be voting upon mat-

ters affecting the interests of other States. Cer-

tion from each State voting on matters affect-

rg the interests of all. Those who make the

vert the whole theory of our Constitution and

the whole practice under it, making all the

States a mere congeries of sovereignties with no

common Constitution and no common Con-

gress. The absurdity of their position is mon-

could a vote of Kentucky for the amendment

practically affect other States when it is notori-

ous that, at the time of her voting, there will

be no slavery, even in name, in any State ex-

The objectors acknowledge, at least ever

other day, that slavery in Kentucky is utterly

worthless, but they want the State to abolish it

a rare and beautiful idea indeed. The Ken-

or exclude anything authorized, as the amend-

ment in question is, by the Constitution of the

United States, for the latter Constitution is of

tutions. And surely it is not supposable that

any man, with even tenth-rate intelligence, can

ntended to supersede and annul a provision of

under our State Constitution. The convention,

which framed it, so tied up slavery as to make

spot on the continent, the only supporter of an

institution odious to the whole world, and all

Without any other aid from Kentucky than

the start. The signal is about to sound. If

a hundred miles behind, and will not

attain, during the century, to what may

three years, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mis

Carolina, and other States, will be immeasur-

ably before her. From being one of the greate

smallest. Her proud name will be gone for-

ever. She will by degrees, and by very rapid

ones, even if not at once, be shorn of her glory

and her strength. She will be deserted by her

population, who will flee from her as from a

desolate or pestilential region. She will be the

flowers of prosperity that now cover her as the

wild flowers cover the prairies, will be smitten

Oh Kentuckians, will ye not avert such a

doom from the State of your love and your

A great many people seem to be dissatis-

fied because they don't get as stirring news as they did a few months ago. But what man,

possessing the ordinary feelings of humanity. wouldn't rather get no news at all than such as

The rebel officer who lately exchanged

the original secession ordinance of Virginia for a lunch of bread and butter made a sharp

pargain. No doubt the bread and butter did

him some good, but the ordinance never did

It is stated that, beyond all dispute, the

rrapahoe Indians, whilst receiving with their

left hands the bounties of our Government, have

been using the tomahawk upon our people with

A dispatch from New Orleans says that

the rebel portion of the Cherokee nation is on

sickened the atmosphere during the war.

by a black frost!

pride?

'Black Hole" of the Union. All the myriad

sissippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, North

icky Constitution does not nor can it preclude

pursuance of her own Constitution. That's

cept herself?

ous if not unparalleled. And, after all, how

traordinary objection we refer to would sub-

the administration and all connected with it.

and I will oppose the amendment if only to

tly had a conversation with an anti-amend-

posed it at that time—proposed the reduction and the settlement of all questions with her be-fore she was admitted. That proposition was overruled. She was admitted as a State with all her questions of extent, boundary, public ands, debts, and Indians unsettled: and were tainly she would be voting to affect the interests of other States, but only as the Constitution not to be settled afterward except upon her expressly authorizes her to do so. No The rising generation will not elapse before amendment of the Constitution could ever be adopted without each State's voting the magnificent area now embraced by Texas upon matters touching the interests of will constitute, as Mr. Benton said, "seven States of the first class," and their annual con-Some Constitutional amendments have tribution to the life and vigor of the nation will been adopted and others no doubt will be hereexceed that of all her Southern sisters here- of \$60,000,000, instead of which sum less than \$4 after if the Republic shall stand. It is a definite provision of the Constitution, that, in the adoptofore. tion or rejection of amendments of itself, every General Rousseau says the Democrat is great State shall vote for all. And no general law is ver voted on in Congress without the delega-

time for the reduction was the time of her admission into the Union (1844.45), and I pro-

on logic. The General is not so great on that, but he is great on neutrality—both sides.

So are you "great on neutrality-both sides." Your name, as a member of the Central Union Committee of Kentucky, was affixed to th original manifesto in favor of the maintenance of the neutrality of Kentucky. If your name, as you have alleged, was appended to the document by another person in your behalf, you at least suffered the matter to stand for more than year—suffered it in fact to stand till long after the time when you made up your mind to sav. "the Union train is upon the wrong track; here's a good place to get off." Thus for all that long period you silently saw the influence of your great name, your vast name, your trendous name, working in favor of Kentucky eutrality. But, since then, you have taken as quent occasion as you could to sneer at and epudiate and denounce that idea of Kentucky cutrality which you or your name aided so much to establish. Is it not true, then, that you are great on

eutrality-both sides? Some of the papers have already ceased ling President Johnson "His Excellency." nd now style him "His Accidency." But neither the vote of the people that elected him Vice-President nor the assassination that made him President was an accident.

The war is at an end. Its consequences vill last while the world endures.

THE BEST AND SAFEST STIMULANT .- The R. ound in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters ne present day. They are made from sou and fresh material; nothing that is not entire the present day. wholesome and healthy enters into the sition of them. jy24 d1&w1

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1865.

During the past week the loans and discounts he been very liberal at the established rate of per cent. The supply of currency continues ample, with indica ns of an increase in the volume by the issue of certificates of indebtedness by the Government, and the in e of National Bank notes, which serves to keep up slightest advantage, immediate or remote, from the already inflated currency. Exchenge has continued at par to 1.10 premium, with

mple supplies for all demands.

The bears in New York are publishing intimation hat the Secretary of the Treasury may sell off a portion f the gold in the Government vaults if it shall be

or the gold in the Government value it it shall be deemed expedient to circumvent the bulls and prevent a too rapid rise in price.

The fluctuations of gold in the past week have been as follows: Opening on Monday at 142, advancing to 143% on Tuesday, with a further advance on Thursday to 143%, and closing to-day at 142%.

The Beston banks have made arrangements to denotic The Boston banks have made arrangements to deposi

0.000,000 in the United States Treasury, and rec been made with the New York banks for temporary

loans.
The official debt of the United States on the 31st of May was Other securities convertible into gold-bearing bonds

other recurring convertance may go access to several meanly double this amount. The amount of legal tender notes, exclusive of national bank bills, was given at \$659,160,569, including \$433,160,569 in greenbacks, \$50,856,390 in "fives," and \$175,143,620 in compound interest notes. The whole debt will probable thousand million dollars, of which five hundred million should be redeemed before it bears interest.

The Bankers' Magazine for July centains a summary of the quarterly reports of all the National Banks in the United States, showing the returns of each State. We select the following table, showing the various items bilities and assets of the National Banks of the city New York, compared with those of the whole country, April 1, 1865: Liabilities. N. Y. City. Other Places.

Total liabilities. \$139,486,489 \$632,077,450 \$771,514,049 Total liabilities, \$3139, 436, 459 \$633, 077, 450 \$771, 514, 049

Assetz. N. Y. City. Other Places. Total.

Loans and disc'ts. \$42, 659, 532 \$508, 773, 358 \$321, 473, 239

Roal estate, etc. ... 1, 143, 135 \$1, 33, 399 \$6, 533, 147, 239

Expense account. 1, 143, 136 \$1, 397, 139 \$6, 533, 139

Expense account. 1, 143, 136 \$1, 397, 139 \$6, 533, 139

Expense account. 1, 143, 136 \$1, 397, 139 \$1, 323, 395, 139

Expense account. 1, 143, 145 \$1, 32, 325 \$1, 323, 325, 135

Expense account. 1, 143, 145 \$1, 32, 325 \$1, 325, 325, 325

Expense account. 1, 143, 145 \$1, 32, 325 \$1, 325, 325

Expense account. 1, 143, 145 \$1, 32, 325

Expense account. 1, 143, 145

Expense account. 1, 145

Expense account. 1, 143, 145

Expense account. 1, 145

Expense account. 1, 145

Expense account. 1, 145

Expense account. at 36@37c; and Kentucky, No.500, at 38c; other numbers Total assets....\$139,437,439 \$533,077.450 \$771,514,939

The banks of our State are are in a very sound condition. The semi-annual statement of the Kentucky banks, State and National, ending June 30th, exhibits— \$579,400, while that of the seven State banks is \$927,119, for the redemption of which they hold \$4,267,385, specie. The National banks having no specie, the detailed tatement will be found in another column. The State banks having a large surplus of gold over circulation. they could, were there any necessity, or legal require-ment for it, return to "a specie basis" without serious inconvenience or danger of suspension.

The New York bank statement for the week ending

he preceding returns, shows an increase of \$2,743,107 n loans and discounts, \$1.299,847 in specie, \$249,171 in irculation, \$2,221,278 in net deposits, and a decrease of \$2,465,063 in legal-tenders.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philip-delphia banks, made up to the 18th:
Capital Stock.... ..\$14,442,350 ...50,235,528 ...1,152,911 ...19,869,500 Capital Stock.
Louns and Discounts.
Specie in Banks.
U. S. Demand and Legal-tender Notes.
Due from other Banks.
Due to other Banks.

The following is the weekly state nent of the condiion of the banks of Boston ending July 10th: copital stock.....oans and discounts.... New Orleans dates of the 13th inst. give the Bank note quotations: Bank of Louisiana... Louisiana State Bank. Bank of New Orleans. Grescent City Bank... Merchants' Bank... Union Bank...

The imports into New York for the past week have been nearly one million dollars larger than for the pre-

vious week, and are nearly as large as for the corre-

sponding week of last year,

next few years. Her fertile fields were scarcely touched by the ravages of the recent war, and Total for the week... \$3,251,131 \$3,923,437 \$3,687,17 they now present the most flattering induce-..\$96,453,789 \$136,801,907 \$85,994,18 ments to men of enterprise in all portions of the country. Farmers, mechanics, capitalists, and The experts of specie for the week have been \$298,286, hich, added to previous exports, make the total since nembers of all the professions, are there offer-January 1, 1865, to have been \$18,314,060. The receipt at the New York Custom-house for the past week were \$2,834,549, and at the Sub-Treasury \$33,213,249, and the payment for the same time amounted to \$34,213,367, leaving a balance of \$45,420,270, being an increase dured a splendid field for investing industry and

g the week of \$8,999,872. Included in the customs eipts are \$2,643,045 in coin. The following important letter in regard to the pur hases of cotton and Southern products has been re cived from the Secretary of the Treasury: TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. G., July 10, 1865. }
In reply to your inquiries of the 5th inst, the feereral rules, adopted by the department and ted in necessary cases to officers of the custom

ng general rules, adopted by the department am smitted in necessary cases to officers of the customs here stated: The President's proclamation of June 13th re

you will refund, without reference to me of individual cases any such amounts collected by you on and after June 5th last.

These rules will be transmitted to the Surveyor of Customs at Louisville to suide his action.

Respectfully, H. McGULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To John B. Smith, President of the Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.

It is to be hoped that from the above emphasic, positive, and explicit instructions there will be longer any complaints heard as to the action of the Gollector of this port in regard to this subject. There can be no relianort in regard to this subject. There can be no misun tending, unless willful of these instructions. Recent developments have proven that immens

uds have been perpetrated by the illicit distillation whisky in the United States and smuggling from the British Provinces to such an extent as to doprive the Government of an enormous amount of revenue, a 1860 the quantity of distilled liquors in the United States amounted to 88,002,988 gallons, divided as follows: New England States....

Aggregate in the United States The present consumption is fully as great as in 1860 and if the tax \$2 % gallon was collected, the revenue derived would amount to \$176,005,976. It is stated that not one-tenth of this amount is actually collected from

York collected proof showing the quantity of whisky, in the country on the 1st of July was but little less than on the 1st of Junuary last. The consumption of whisky during the same period was not less than thirty pillion gallons, which should have yielded a re upwards of 250 illicit stills in operation-add to this the tills in the other States and it readily occurs to ne how much whisky they can fraudulently throw

opon the market.

The product of this illicit distillation and the smug ling from the British Provinces very nearly equal the entire consumption in the United States. The circular from Jay Cooke upon the National debt s very generally regarded as a financial mistake, in-

ded to subserve a political as well as a temporary cial purpose. The New York Herald characterizes he argument therein set forth as one directly tending to concentrate the debt into a few hands, and make the national banking system a controlling political power. In a few years, under its teachings, the great bulk of the evidences of public debt, as well as the real estate of the country, would pass into the hands of comaratively few individuals, and thus political reve would be induced and a repudiation party fostered. Is was by the abuse of a controlling power in property that the wars of the Reformation and the French Revolution were brought about. The Roman Church was a dominant party because of the wealth it had amassed, and th nonopoly of property enjoyed by the French noblesse ed to popular tumult. It is so at the present day to a reat extent in the case of the nobility of Great Britain and it will probably ultimately lead to a revolut there. If a monopoly of property fell into the hands of any high class here it would be certain to provoke oppo-sition, which would assume the shape it has already done in other countries, and the progress of the re

tion would be far more rapid.

"But while we believe that Mr. Chase, represented by Mr. Jay Cooke, entertains the project of carrying the remon to suppose that Mr. McCulloch countenances no such project, and that the Chase faction will be discon-certed in their schemes. Mr. Jay Cooke has very erropeously argued that national debt is a national blessing. hereas it is a national curse, and the sooner it is paid off the better, for it is not in the genius of the Am ires are still exceeding its income nearly as much pe day as they ever did, and although some are unthinking enough to demand a reduction of the currency, with a view, we suppose, to its appreciation, it cannot at pres-ent be done; and if it was it would have no material in-

fluence upon the price of gold." river. The shipments of bagging and rope have been

river. The shipments of bagging and rope have been very heavy, the week's exports amounting to upwards of 3,000 pieces and coils.

The stock of provisions is greatly reduced, and the supply of breadstuffs very limited—in other departments there is a fair average of supplies. The rate of freight to New Orleans Friday was 600 % 100. Skeene & Co., panylegturers, shipmed to-day to Memphile, 100, batter. manufacturers, shipped to-day to Memphis 100 bbls Kentucky petroleum.

The new wheat now arriving, mostly Mediterranea

red, is of poor quality, being light. The reports of the growing tobacco crops are rather discouraging. The yield will be far below that of last year, especially so in he Southern part of our own State and in the Clarks ville, Tenn., region, where, it is reported, the yield will not much exceed half of last year's crop. Todd county, n this State, will barely give, under the most favorable uspices, two-thirds of the yield of last year. In North n Kentucky it has been much damaged by grash pers. Many farmers have re-planted several times.

The hot, dry weather has done great damage to the

rowing crop.

The following awards were made on Wednesday by Major Symonds, C. S. U. S.: rsjor symonds, C. S. U. S.:

#HIME MESS PORK.

Williamson & Talbett, 1,000 bbls at \$24 50.

Clay & Jones, Lexinston, Ky... 300 bbls at \$25 00.

Petitit & Smith, 500 bbls at \$25 03.

Wm. Grub, 400 bbls at \$25 03.

Wm. Grub, 500 bbls at \$25 03.

MSS PORE.
Clay & Jones, Lexinston, Ky. 1,050 bbls at \$27 00.
D. Ricketts & Co., 475 bbls at \$27 90.
F. Leib, 1,339 bbls at \$25 90.
J. Peter & Co., 325 bbls at \$25 00.
Total—3,239 bbls mess, and 2,700 bbls prime mess,

BACON. W. Rawson, 50,000 lbsclear rib sides at \$18 75. Keyt, Blockmore & Co., 50,000 lbs shoulders at 1

J. Peter & Co., 2,000 bbls at \$7 75. BROWN SUGAR.
T. R. Biggs & Co, 120,000 lbs at 14%c. The weather since our last has been very cool and leasant, owing to frequent rains, which begun on Sunay, and have continued at intervals nearly every day.

on yesterday the weather was hot and sultry, with the ermometer up to 90 in the shade, with a good bree prevailing, and in the evening quite a heavy shower orain fell. To-day has been hot, with heavy clouds low ering, indicating more rain, the thermometer ranging about 85 to 86. bout 85 to 85.

Alcohol—We quote at \$4 15@4 55.

Bagging and Rope—We note sales during the week f 650 pieces choice at 211/2 22c, and 1,000 do for Mobile

and other points at private terms, and 1,225 coils mathine made at 11%@12c, mostly at 11%@12c. Bali twine 23@34 g fb.
Broomcorn—We quote at \$15@17 50 g 100 fbs.
COTTON—Sales of 13 bales low ordinary Tennessee at
36c; 14 bales inferior at 29c; 35 bales low ordinary at 32c; and 3 bales low ordinary at 36c.

Cotton Yaens, &c.—Sales of Tennessee yarns, No.500,

at 3c less. Choice batting 38@40c. Candlewick 65@80e COAL_Best Pittsburg is retailing at 28c delivered,

Pomeroy 24c, and to boats 23c for the latter.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green apples \$3 50@6. Choice butter 27@35c, in boxes and firkins 23@35c. Beeswax buying at 30@35c. Choese—Western reserve in lots 15c, small sales at 15½c, dairy choice at 11@24c, and Hamburg 15½c, and 16c for small lots, all net weight. Dried apples-6@7c for old. Dried peaches lec. Feathers—buying price osc. Flaxseed \$1.50. Potatoes—old nominal, and new in lots at \$4.5 \cong bl. Eggs 25@24c for fresh. Brooms—common \$4@5, Shaker, best, \$5.30@6 50, Louisville make, best, \$6.7 doz. Cimseng buying at 65@75c. Beans nominal at \$1.20 for white. Onions \$4 to dealers. Small sales at \$4.25 per barrel.
CORN MEAL—We quote unbolted at \$1 15, and bolted

ow 14@15c.
COOPERAGE—Flour barrels, machine made, 50@55c.
Iam tierces 85c, half do 35c. Oil barrels \$2. Pork
barrels \$1 50. Whiskey barrels \$1 85. Lard kegs 75@

5c. Tierces \$1 60, CANDIES—We quote assorted at 30c and French at 0c 智 lb. Dry Goods—The market continues buoyant, and

ties of Georgia sheetings are considered to establish a large trade here in these goods. Two very large manufacturers from that State have been in our city for some time arranging matters for this purpose. Great Western brown sheetings have advanced to 35c, at which rate they have sheetings have advanced to 35c, at which rate they have sheetings have advanced to 35c, at which rate they have sheetings have advanced to 35c, at which rate they have sheeting wrapper at 36l. Thursana-The market to-day was firmer at full rates for all grades offered. The break amounted to 348 hhds. rrom that State have been in our city for some time arranging matters for this purpose. Great Western brown sheetings have advanced to 35c, at which rate they have been steadily sold in considerable quantities. During the weck Georgia sheetings, X and X, were offered at at 28@3014c. Standard Eastern brown sheetings have advanced to 35c; bleached do N. Y. Mills, 47%c; Lensdales 42½c, and Hope Mills 38c. Prints are higher. Standards range from 25@28½c, and merrimacs 29@32c; the quotations in New York range at 30@33c; ginghams 31@33c, and delaines 31@35c. There has been a good

demand for cassimeres and satincts, and desirable styles have sold at full prices.

DERGS AND DEES—Our wholesale dealers continue actively engaged. We give the following as the rates for some of the leading articles:

otass..... 65 Hond....1 40 s. Saits. select. 70
m. Arabic, select. 70
mers sort. 40'45
ulgar Lead. 45'6
ulph, Quining 24'66'3
Sulph, Morphis, 7'5'66'3
Fart, Acid. 1.641
Vitrol, Since. 15'6
Vitrol, Since. 15'6

LOUR-The stock is very light, and prices have ver terially advanced since our last. The demi om bakers and the city trade continues good, wit ders from Nashville; superfine \$7, plain extra \$8; orders from Fashwine; superime \$7, plain extra \$7 in lots, extra funily at \$9 in lots, with sales of 2,000 bhis to the Government at \$7 75 for plain extra, and 475 in lots at \$8 25@\$ 50 for extra family during the week. FRUTTS—Are scarce. Lemons \$25 \$9 box. No oranges in the market. Figs 40c, currants (Zante) 20c, prunes 37c,

n the market, Figs 40c, currants (Zante) 20c, prunes 27c, lettes 25@28c, citron 35@40c 3 lb. M. R. raisins 37 10, ayer do 37 25 3 box. GLASS—We quote card rates 8x10 at 85 40@5 75, 10x12 tt 85 75@6, and 12x18 at \$7 20, from which a discount as 50 10600, and LEMS at \$7 29, from which a discount of 15 \$\pi\$ cent is made in lots. Gerin—Wheat is scarce. We hear of contracts being mede for new red at \$1.40, at which rate some 5,000 bushels; have been taken. Prime white commands \$1.40@1 55; sales to-day of 300 bushels prime white at

\$1 50: some holders are asking \$1 60 Corn is ful week were scarce at 70@75c, with considerable but to-day they are offered at 40c for new on futdelivery, and a sale of 500 bushels at 50c; old oats are held at 60c. A sale of 100 bushels barley mait was made from store at \$1 45. Rye is nominal, GROCERIES—The advance in gold has given a firm tone to the market, and sales have been active all the

week. We quote Rio coffee, inferior, at 291/cc good at 30%@31c, in lots, and 30@33%c for strictly prime, with sales of 350 bags at quotations. Cubs sugar, common to choice, 14@16c, Porto Rice 16@16%c, ordi-nary Louisians 15%c, and prime 17c, and sales of 10 hhds clarified at 16c to the trade; hard standard 21@21%c; yellow sugar, in barrels, at 17%@18c, as to quality. Coffee sugars at 19@19%c, with sales of 76 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico, and 650 bbls hard standard and yellow. Carolina rice 113/36123/c. East-ern sirups take a wide range; 65c@\$1 25 for low grades, and \$1 50@1 65 for choice, in kegs, \$\text{9} gallon. HEMP-But little doing, though there exists a steady

demand for manufacturing purposes and shipment. We quote Kentucky undressed at \$125@150 \$2 ton. The op in the State is reported light, and of poor quality, HIDES-We quote green at 5@5%c, dry salted at 9@ c, and flint at 12c. HAY-We note sales baled timethy, inferior, at \$13@

18 \$\circ\$ ton, \$23 from store for choice hard pressed, and loose hay \$15@16 \$\circ\$ ton. Hors—New Eastern 25@30c; old do 15c.

Iron and Steel.—Pig iron \$50@55 @ ton. Stone coal ar iron 4%.@5c; charcoal bar 5@5%c, as to quality. Other zes at corresponding rates. Coopers' hoop 6@8c; sheet con 7@11c; Juniata 14c; A. B. steel 11c; steel slabs 14c; eel wings 15c; nail rod sweed 15c. Castings—grate ars and ordinary 6c. Pulleys 10c.

LUMBER-We quote the wholesale rates for poplar joists, scaulling, and boards \$15@17, in the raft. Pine shingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft. Pop-lar machine cut do, on the raft, \$4. Laths, pine, \$4. Pop'ar do \$3. Dressed flooring retails for first-rate at \$85; second do \$75; third do \$65; ecmmon \$50. Weatherboarding retails, second-rate \$45; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at \$35. Pine shaved or sawed shingles retail at \$8 50 for first

3 50. LIGORICE—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 43c. LINZ AND CEMENT-Unchanged at \$1 75@2 for time, and \$2 75@3 \$9 bbl for hydraulic cement, and \$5

@6 for plaster.

LEATHER—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 40@430; hemleck sole 50@ 57c; Buffalo slaughter 35@41c; harness
34c; skirting 40c; city kip-skins 75c@31 caifskins \$1 50; bridle & dozen \$48@55: French calf \$42@60 % zen. Philadelphia calf \$45@50 % doz. MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Sales of 200 boxes choice Virginia chewing at 75c@\$1 per lb; black sweet and 10s 70@75c; do 1/s at 70@75c; navy pounds at 68@70e: % pounds at 70@15c; bright fine pounds \$150@175; nedium do \$110@125; do % pounds 90@95c; bright s and 1/8 85@95c. common pounds 65@75c; do out of

endition 35@60. conduction society.

Mackerel.—No. 1 medium bbls \$17 50@18; do half bbls \$9 50 do kits \$2 50; No. 2, large bbls, \$17; do medium \$15 50; do half bbls \$8; do kits \$2 20; No. 2, large bls, \$16; do half do \$7 50; kits, \$20 20. He box 55@60c. Sardines, quarter boxes # 100 \$28 halves at \$45. Naval Stores—Oakum, common, 13c; best American navy 14@16c; North Carolina tar in bbls \$12@15; man-nfactured in kegs \$6@7 20 @ dozon. Turpentine \$2 25 per gallos. Holders have advanced their rates; 10ds

do \$1 40@1 45; coal oil 70@73c; linseed \$1 05@1 10; ben-zine 50@55c; lubricating 50@95c; straits \$1 60; tanners' bank \$1 50 % gallon, OFFAL-Sales of shorts at \$28, and shipstuff \$30@25 PAPER-Sales crown wrapping at 75c; medium de

OILS-Market steady. Lard oil at \$1 40@1 65: No. 2

now quoted at \$5 50@7\$5 5 in lots of 100 kegs

very considerably since our last review, and the trans-actions to the Government, the local city and country trade, as well as orders from distant points, have been large. For mess pork the awards by the Commissary Department included 2,700 bbls prime mess and 3,230 bbls mess; the prices and particulars are given elsewhere. We now quote mess pork at \$23@39. The opethan last week. Shoulders are now quoted at 18c, clear sides 20e, plain bans 15@33c as to condition; country bacon rules 1@3 less than these quotations; sugar-cured hams 25@25c; Stagg's hams at 29c, and very scarce. A sale of 3,000 fbs country hams was made Friday at 15c. The sales for the week sum up 1,300 bbls mess pork of ogar-cured hams at 22c. Lard is very firm, with sales 100 kegs at 22c, 25 tierces prime at 22c, and 18 do

and laru at ret, and at a single at \$10@10 50; blasting at Powder-We quote rifle at \$10@10 50; blasting at RAGS-Cotton rags we quote at 4@4%; soft woollen 3c; hard woollen le @ lb.
Short—We quote patent at \$5@3 10, and Buck at
\$3 25@63 35 @ bag.
Salr—The wholesale price continues at 50c for Ohio
and Kanawha per bushel to the trade. : hard woollen le % lb.

head lard at 18c; keg lard is now held at 25c, and prime

SOAR-We quote German No. 1 at 10%c, and No. 2 at STARCH-We quote Madison at 6 %c, with sales of 150

Wool-Burers paying for unwashed 35c; tub-Washed 57@59c. WHISKY—The 1837 et is firmer. Sales of 10 bbls raw at \$2 07, and 14 on to-day at \$2 08; 15 bbls new pper at \$3 25, and 28 bbls on urbon at \$4 75@5. WHITE LEAD-Pure white 160, 10 erio, 7c, lither-

TINNERS' STOCK-There is a fair for wand, with light at \$15; sheet iron at 7@11c; copper at 47c; block tin at 45c; and lead at 11@12c. WOODEN WARR.

Grand Feat at 108120.

Tubs No. 1, perdoz. \$15 50

Tubs No. 2, er doz. 13 50

Tubs No. 3, p. doz. 12 00

Tubs in nests 3s. 3 40

Tubs in nests 3s. 3 46

Tubs in nests 3s. 3 7524 00

Churns, No. 1, per doz. 15 00

Churns, No. 5, per doz. 12 35

Buckets, peintod. 2 3063 3

Tobacco—The market opened on Monday last dull and weak but toward the close of the day manifested some improvement and more animation. Since, a steady improvement has characterized the market, and price ve been well sustained throughout until Friday, who

some weakness was manifested, and, as a consequence, sellers were less anxious to realize, and the rejections of bids were increased to 41 hinds out of 235 offered. Today the market presented no change other than a less quantity offered. The sales of the week have amounted quantry outered. The same of the week nave amounted to 1,344 hids, with rejection of prices bid on 179 hids. The operations each day are as follows:

Monday—The market to-day was dull, and opened weak, but toward the close showed more animation, and improved. The offerings were 151 hhds, the rejections of bids amounted to 46, nearly one-third. We re port sales as follows: 17 hhds trashy lugs \$4@4 85, 15 factory lugs at \$5@5 75, 15 common lugs at \$6@6 50, 5 at \$7@7 75, 6 do heavy do at \$3@3 60, 1 common leaf at \$9 60, 11 at \$10@10 75, 12 at \$11@11 75, 6 do heavy do at

\$12@12 75, 9 at \$13@13 75, 7 at \$14@14 75, 9 at \$15@ 15 75, 5 at \$16@16 75, 9 at \$17@17 75, 5 good to fine at \$18@18 75, 3 at \$19@19 75, 1 at \$20 25, 1 at \$23, 4 at \$24. Tursday—The market improved to-day both as to prices and the amount sold. The break amounted to 338 hhds, with the rejection of prices bid on 37 hhds. Sales 3 hhds stems at \$1 60, 3 do trash as \$3 70@390, 25 trashy lugs at \$4 15@4 95, 45 factory lugs at \$5@5 90, 20 com mon do at \$6@6 80, 8 do at \$7@7 70, 13 do heavy do at at \$1 35@1 40.

CANDLES—City manufactures are selling 13 oz star at 210 with a discount; light weights 19@20c. Taldo at \$13@13 75, 13 at \$14@14 75, 14 at \$15@15 75, 13 at \$14@1 \$16@16 75, 11 at \$17 25@17 75, 3 good to fine at \$18@

18 75, 4 at \$19@19 75, 4 at \$20@30 25, 5 at \$21@31 50, 1 at \$22 75, 2 at \$23 75, 1 at \$29 25, 1 hhd Daviess county cutting leaf at \$55.

Wednesday—The market to-day was firm, and some high prices were obtained for the finer qualities, raning frem \$46 25@61. The break amounted to 218 hhds, with rejections of bids on 21 hhds. Prices were as fol-lows: 2 hhds stems at \$1 10@2 60, 1 trash at \$3 90, 38 DRY Goods—The market continues buoyant, and prices have again advanced, chiefly in cotton goods, though woolen fabrics are active and the tendency is upward. There is some appearance of speculation, and nothing will serve to check it but some financial convulsion. Those who have relied upon the reports of three million bales of cotton in the South will be surprised at the course the trade is taking. Large quantities of Georgia ahectings are coming into our market, and efforts are being directed to establish a large trade here in these goods. Two very large manufacturers

stems at \$1 55, 3 trash at \$3 20@3 95, 28 trashy lugs at stems at \$1 55, 3 frash at \$3 20% 59, 25 frashy ligs at \$4 10% 495, 25 factory ligs at \$5% 59, 17 common do at \$6% 59, 14 at \$7% 7 50, 8 do heavy do at \$5% 59, 7 common leaf at \$0% 9 75, 7 at \$10% 16 50, 13 at \$11% 11 75, 1 do heavy do at \$12% 12 75, 13 at \$13% 13 75, 12 at \$14% 17 18 KNOWN TO ALMOST EVERY CITIZENS that BOWEL DIBRASES in their varied forms provail.

hds; sales of 2 bhds trash at \$3 50 @3 75, 30 trashy luga 84@4 90, 34 factory lugs at \$5@5 90, 13 common do at 8c@6 70, 5 at \$7@7 90, 13 do heavy do at \$8@8 90, 10 do common leaf at \$9@9 80, 19 at \$10@10 75,9 at \$11@11 75, 5 do heavy do at \$12@12 75, 10 at \$13 25@13 75, 13 at

14 25@14 75, 14 at \$15@15 75, 11 at \$19@16 75, 5 good to no at \$18@18 75, 3 at \$19@19 25, 6 at \$20@20 50, 1 at 21, 1 at \$22, 1 at \$23 50, 1 at \$48 SATURDAT—We have no change to notice in the maret other than a falling off in the offerings, the break only menuting to 144 hids, with the rejection of prices bid on 15 hids; sales of 2 hids trash at \$3 25(3) 76, 11 trashp lugs at \$4 35(4) 76, 15 factory lugs at \$5(3) 50, 13 do at \$5 (6) 50, common do at \$70, 77 75, 7 heavy do at \$3(3) 75, 6 common leaf at \$9(3) 90, 4 do at \$10(3) 10 50, 5 do at \$11. @11 75, 6 do heavy do at \$12@12 75, 7 at \$13@13 75, 11 at \$14@14 75, 9 at \$15@15 75, 4 \$16@16 50, 5 at \$17@ 17 75, 5 good to fine at \$18@13 75, 2 at \$19@19 50, 1 at \$20, 1 at \$21 75, 2 at \$22 25, 1 at \$23 50, 1 at \$24 75.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. Vissman.

present week. The demand has only been moderate for home use. The quality offered is generally good, and prices again from 15 to 35c lower per 100. Sales of choice and extra at 5½@6c, first quality 4%@ 53/c. fair to good 3%@4%c, and common and rough from

2%@3%3c gross weight. Sheep—The supply is light and prices are very firm at 3% @4%c, live weight, for good quality. No sale for com

Lambs sell at \$2 75@3 75 79 head. Hogs in good supply but held very firm by owners at 10@11%c for the best, and 8@3%c for common stock. RECEIPTS.

idation. sits of the First National Bank are included

GMERAN TOBACCO MARKET. and rather lower. For Maryland there is no demand and no transactions.
Kentucky—Sales of 100 hhds ordinary and good ordi-nary heavy: Clarksville at 7½ groats, 100 hhds fine me-dium and ordinary sancers at 20 groats; 13 hhds of the now crop. of which I hid was refused, and II hhds me-dium and fine heavy at 18 groats; and 25 hhds ordinary, very leafy, at 5½ groats.
Maryland, Ohio, and stems without transactions.

Stocks July 1..53 960 287 2,631 4,984 1,290 Seed leaf—Stocks in first hands 3,290 cases; sales 33, and 36 cases filters at 55,635% groats; and 40 cases now Connecticut good and fine wrapeurs at 35 groats. CARL FOCKS. WIDOW, & SON.

MARRIED. On the lith inst. by Rev. Jus. L. Edrington, Lieut.

LARNOLL of the 18th Kentuck

LAS.

LAS.

LONG THE ST. TO MAKE HOTH J. MOIR, of Now

On the lethinst., by Rev. L. P. Crenshaw, at the pelence of John Shepherd, Captain W. W. Brady to M. ELIZABETH M. MAY, all of Elizabethtown, Ky. On the 18th inst., at the Shelby-street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Gideon Geoch, Mr. John F. Hair to Miss MARY L. HUNT, all of Louisville, Ky. DIED

Of consumption, on the morning of the 18th in at 3 o'clock, ESTRLLE, infant daughter of the late R and M. J. Bryant, aged ten months and twenty di On Tuesday, July 18th, at 8 o'clock A. M., EDWARD, fant son of Edward and Sophia Stokes, aged twenty-On Tuesday, the 18th inst., John Robert, of inflammation of the brain, the only child of Robert and Johna Timmons, aged eight months and eight days. At the residence of his father, in Lagrange Ky., July 1, 1865, ALLEN WILLIAMS, aged twenty six years, three nonths, and three days.

On the 20th inst., at five o'clock P. M., WILLIE MONTGOMERY, infant son of S. S. and Nela Bush, aged we years and six months. On the morning of the 31st, CLARRINGE, youngest som of Henry C, and Nancy S. Talbott, aged one year and twenty-one days.

For Sale,

A FARM OF 200 ACRES. WITH A FINE
two story brick house and all other necestwo story buildings, good orchard, plenty of grain
timber, pasters, and water, all under good fences, and
located within one mile of the O. & M. R. R., in Lawrence county, Ind.

For particulars address.

MARTHA C. SIMPSON.
Tunnelton, Ind. STATE OF KENTUCKY, } 85.

JEPPERSON COUNTY, 500.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, BY NOAH CART-RIGHT, living on the Louiville and daudstown the property of the county of the count

\$75,000 WORTH Gold and Silver Watches, Chains,

Gold Pens, Bracelets, Rings, Sets of Jewelry, Lockets, den den O BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH WITH-cent regard to value, and not to be paid for until you now what you are to receive. Our method of selling wes the greatest opportunity ever offered for the pur-lace of good Joweny at a low price. Printed certifi-te in smaled envelopes, informing you what you are

WASHINGTON, July 16. The evidence in the Mary Harris murder case was concluded to day. The witness examined was a person who testified to an hypothecal case put by the counsel on the question on in-

case put by the counsel on the question on insulty.

Dr. Johnson, a prominent physician of this city, testified that the prisoner, if suffering with dysmemortheas, and being very impressionable at the time, she might not have given way, but if a female were brooding over a fancied wrong, and she saw a person whom she supposed had wronged her, an impulse might seize her. A hysterical patient of this kind might adopt an idea and meditate upon it. There is after all between hysteria and insantly no line of demarcation. There are numerous instances where the patients, laboring under hysteria, have been enabled to resist the influences coming upon them. Adeparture from the nature, character, and disposition is an evidence that the mind is not in a healthy condition, in case original hysteria may become a case of insanity. Senator Massey, for the prosecution, testified that he lives in Janasville, Wisconsin, and became acquainted with Miss Harris about a year

never saw any extraordinary instances to ce him to think she was insane; does not a she said anything to witness about her to the arguments in the case will follow

defence on Tuesday, when the case will be given to the jury. It seems to be the impression that the will be acquitted.

to the jury. It seems to be the impression that she will be acquitted.

Re-rebel Congressman Orr, of Mississippi, who took such a bold position last winter in the Confederate Congress against Jeff. Davis, and in favor of peace, was to-day pardoned by the President. Ex-Congressman Gorland, of Arksnass, was also pardoned. Several prominent Alabamians and Georgiane arrived to-day on pardoning missions, each one bringing large numbers of applications. Affairs in the Interior Department are growing very lively.

Eti is thought that all the heads of bureaus will be removed but Judge Eimonds, Commissioner of the General Land Office. The resignation of Commissioner of Patents Holloway has not been accepted.

pegroes shall perform the ordinary labor in the repairs of the Capitol. On the whole, the new proom of the Interior Department is raising a Deputy Marshal Lallen, who reacued incu-aond but a few days ago, has already labelled for confiscation the property of sixty-four citizens of that place, including that owned by the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee.

rebel General Fitzhugh Lee.

By the Alpha we have the statement of Capt. Hart, of the bark Meteor, that he searched a day and a half for the unfortunate pa-seagers by the ship Wm. Nelson, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water. The saved passengers state that on Saturday, June 15th, the Captain of the hopdess ship determined to fundate her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold, and red hat iron to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over and set the ship on fire, when it was impossible to save it.

when it was impossible to save it.

The Captain and others with the cabin passengers got in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the waters' edge, carrying down overfour hundred steerage passengers.

The scenes on board the steamer are described The scenes on board the steamer are described as being of the most heart-rending character.

Captain Hart says a ship five or six miles off from his vessel was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck, and he thinks she saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the

nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the female passengers are badly burned about the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

C. O. Leach, U. S. Consul at St. Johns, N.F., en route for the States, furnishes the following as to the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship William Nelson: On Monday, 26th ult., the steerage passengers

On Monday, 26th ult., the steerage passengers were allowed above, and the ship was thoroughly washed and fumigated. The fire broke out about I o'clock in the afternoon. The Captain, with his family, and the ship's crew, in two boats, left the ship about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved are badly burned. The ship seen by Captain Hart probably saved some of the passengers on board the wreck.

New York, July 17 New York, July 17. The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of

The Steamer masses the report that Capt. Page, of the 18m Stonewall, had entered the Mexican Imperial service, and says that he has gone to Engined to enter the merchant service. Several of the officers of the Stonewall did go to Mexico, and others have engaged in the Spanish ways. h navy.

It is reported that the blockade runner Zeph-

It is reported that the blockade runner Zephine is to engage in the slave trade
Monte Christo, Porte Platte, and San Domingo have been evacuated by the Spaniards.
There were yet about three hundred soldiers at San Domingo.

Newbern advices of the 14th are received. The Times is assured by the Board of Health that no malady prevails in town.

The Commercial effection of the Commercial of the San Howard is organizing a general intelligence office here for freedmen socking employment, and for employes.

ment, and for employes.

Trains run regularly to Richmond, via Alexandria.

Madame Burr, widow of Asron Burr, died

Ambrose L. Jordan also died yesterday at his

Heights.

Ambrose L. Jordan also died pesterday at his residence in this city.

Somewhile, N. J., July 17.

A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood known in these paris since 1811.

Along the line of the Raritan fields of grain and meadows are completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecedentedly great. Houses, here, etc., are nearly submerged, and fences and highways are completely lost to sight. At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined, which caused the smashing up of a freight train on the New Jersey Central Railroad. In consequence of this, twelve 120-pounders were precipitated into the flood, and a number of cars containing eattle, sheep and hogs were piled into one another in ruinous confusion. Many of the animals were saved from the wreck, only to find a watery grave.

The flood at present prevents the employes from clearing away the debris, and the bridge remains impassable.

College Convention had an election of officers for the ensuing year. S. S. Packard, of New York, was elected President, and L. H. Gray, Treasurer. President Packard is the delegate to the National Teachers' Association at Ear-

Governor Oglesby addressed the convention in a stirring speech on behalf of the returned soldiers, urging some encouragement to them from these colleges to prepare them for the business of life.

The convention closes with a grand banquet at Bryan Hail on Wednesday evening.

Philaddia, July 17.

The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill river, causing great destruction of property. Small house on the banks of the river have been carried away. The Alms House meadows are overflowed. The trestle-work on the western side of the Chestnut-street bridge is carried away. The Schylkill canal is badly damaged. Several bridges along the Wissahocken have been carried off. The streets of Manyunk are flooded. Several mills are flooded, and a number of canalboats were wrecked. The track of the Morristown Railroad is under the water so that trains cannot run.

New Brunswick, July 17.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 17. New Brusswick, July 17.
We have been visited by a heavy freshet in Raritan river. The lower part of the city is under water. The rise in the river began about 2 o'clock this morning, and quickly rose ten feet above high water mark, but is now slowly flet above man water man, but a now slowly falling again. The Delaware and Ravitan canal is broken in several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed. The amount of damage can't be very well estimated, but it will be considerable. Boat yards have also suffered by the freshet.

NEW YORK, July 17. fayette arrived from New York early this morning at Brest, having picked up, from 3 boats, 45 passengers from the American ship Nelson, from Antwerp for New York with 480 passenred from New York early this morn-The fate of the remainder was not

known.

Bosrox, July 17.

The Traveller learns that a number of rebel Generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was General Jackson, of Savannah, and, it is said, Generals Marmaduke and Battle were also of the party.

New York, July 17.

The Museum Association, with John Bonvard as manager, announces that they will immediately build and arrange a museum on Union Square which shall equal anything in the world. Bearnum's company will have a benefit Friday night at the Academy of Music.

Workmen are actively engaged removing the ruins of the late fire.

Workmen are actively engaged removing the ruins of the late fire.

On Saturday there were in this port forty-nine ocean steamers, one hundred and eight ships, one hundred and twenty-nine barks, one hundred and twenty brigs, and seventy schooners, making a total of 368 vessels, of which 207 are foreign.

The Times calls attention to the large proportion of foreign vessels, and demands energy on the part of our merchants to place our marine where it was before the war.

Gen. Hooker has promulgated his first official order in this city, assuming command of the Department of the East, relieving Gen. Dix. The order specifies the territory embodied in this staff.

The Herald's correspondent from Montgomery, also, says that negroes from all quarters have focked to Montgomery to taste the sweets of freedom. All the streets and sidewalks are covered with them. Planters are compelled to rely on those that stay at home for labor. There are some who are bound to do all in their power to oppose the new system, and cause trouble and difficulties between the two races. The general impression of men of intelligence is that in a few years the South will have gained

ride up their plantations into farms of 200 o divide up their plantations into farms of 200 or 800 acres and invite immigration.

Lieutenant Charles A. Hurd, practical tele-graph operator, has published a reply to Colo-ned Shaffner's assertions as to the non-conduc-tivity of the Atlantic cable. He is confident the cable can be worked with success.

Mr. Johnson's health is restored, and he is segain transacting a large amount of business daily.

aily. Secretary McCullough is determined that the bidiers and soliors shall be paid promptly and full. A large proportion of the receipts of the Treasury from the revenue and loans is ally devoted to that purpose. Certificates of debtedness will be relied on to make up any official with many arise in displacation of the property of the control of th deficits which may arise in discharging other claims till Congress provides additional sources for meeting the demands on the treasury. He will recommend to Congress a comprehensive scheme for funding and altimately discharging scheme for funding and altimately discharging the public debt with as little delay and the least possible burden on the people.

A private letter from a well-informed and in-telligent gentleman states that there will not be more than 25,000 bales of cotton raised in Mis-

hore than 25,000 bases or comparation of dissippi the present year.

Washingrox, July 17.

Admiral Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, has entered into preliminary strangements for giving to the city of Brooklyn certain land and advantages of a dock in consideration of the surrender to the Government of streets which run through the Navy Yard grounds. An action of the New York Legislature, it is believed, is necessary to ratify the terms of this exchange on the part of Brooklyn.

Headquarters, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1865.

Jeneral Orders, No. 10.

Most of the regiments composing the first livision, first army corps, have been ordered to their mustering rendezvous in the different division, first army corps, have been ordered to their mustering rendezvous in the different States, consequently they will be temporarily detected from their divisions and brigades in view of their approaching departure. The Major-General Commanding desires to say that as veterans, who have served with honor on every battle-field of the rebellion, their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride in the veteran organization to which he is attached, and will realize that he represents not only his own locality and State, but also the armies of the Union. The Major-General Commanding trusts that during their absence the members of this corps, they will, by good conduct and superior discipline fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United State.

By order of Major-General Hancook.

FINLEY ANDERSON, A. A. G.

Official communications received by the Deartment of the State from Paris justify the exers after the capitulation will be fully restored to the United States in compliance with the de-

mend heretofore made.

Owing to the payment of troops now being mastered out, including bounties and other necessary obligations of the Government, the doily demands upon the Treasury are from four to five millions of dollars.

There are at least 10,000 applications on file There are at least 10,000 applications on the treasury Department for appointments. The Navy Department expresses much solicitude at the mysterious disappearance of Paymaster Clark, of Delaware, who has had important orders addressed to him, but he can't be found.

Much scattered cotton and tobacco is awaitmuch scattered to tool and too saws in purchase, but holder have no means of bringing it to market. The following has just taken place in refer-erce to the vessel Stonewall: MR. TASSARO TO MR. SEWARB.

Washington, July 14, 1865. The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of er Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to the knowledge of the honorable Secretary of State that, agreeable to official communications which he has received from Madrid, order has which he has received from Madrid, order has been given to the Captain General of Caba to deliver the war vessel Stonewall to any person whom the Government of the United States may commission for that purpose, due formall ties intervening. In thus acting the Government of her Majesty judges that the reasons adduced in the note of the 30th of May last are not sufficient to found the right of vindication which that of the United States believe it has. Animated, nevertheless, by the same noble and loyal sentiments which it has shown during the four rears of war happily terminated in this country, it omits entering into a discussion without object, and the Stonewall is placed at the disposal of the United States Government; with reference to the security for expenses to the commander of the Stonewall of sixteen thousand dollars, which sum having been considered as sole and especial cause of surrender of the veriel, it was to be believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse it being understood, nevertheless, that this is not conditional. The undersigned herewith avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to his honor Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

highest consideration.

Signed,

GABRIL TESSARO.

To Hon. Secretary of State of United States. MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARO. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 17, 1865.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which was addressed to him on the 14th inst. by Mr. Tassaro, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. In that note Mr. Tassaro informs the Secretary that her Catholic Mejesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel called Stonewall, which has been the subject of a previous correspondence between two countries, shall be delivered up to the Government of the United States, and this decision has been made with a walver of the discussion upon hand of the question whether the demand of the U. S. Consul be maintained upon strict principles of internal law. Mr. Tassaro has been pleased also to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the ground of mutual good will, which has prevailed between the two countries during the period of the insurrection which has heretofore so directly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign powers. The The undersigned, Secretary of State of the. the insurrection which has heretofore so directly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United State, as they have heretofore offered to pay the indemnity of §16,000, the amount of the expense which the Captain-General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the Stonewall, yet that surrender is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement, as a condition has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the plessure to inform Mr. Tassaro that orders will be promptly given for the bringing away of the Stonewall from Havana.

It only remains to be added that this Government appreciates equally the promptness and courtesy which have marked the proceedings of her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate ancient and traditional friendships of two nations.

nations.
Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer Mr. Tassaro renewed assurances of highest consideration.
W. H. SEWARD.
Sexon Don G. Tassaro, Min. Pien.

Sexog Don G. Tassaro, Min. Plen.

Washingron, July 17.

The rush on the President was renewed with vigor to-day. The ante-room was overflowing with people, the greater portion being office-seekers, among whom was one Palladelphia delegation of twenty-five, who are urging the retention of the present Collector of that port.

The President appeared in excellent health and endeavored to grant such applicants an audience. There is no dimirution in applicants

for pardons. Among the latest applicants are the famous Commodore Hollins, of the rebel navy, and Geo. W. Ewing, member of the rebel

nsvy, and Geo. W. Ewing, member of the rebell Congress from Kentucky.

There are hosts of applications for pardon from those who are within the property qualifications of the amnesty proclamation. The Engineer of the pirate ship Alabama, which vessel was sunk off the coast of France by the United States frigate Kearsage, was at the President's to-day asking for pardon.

Maj.-Gen. Howard is organizing an intelligence of the hursan for freedmen. It is gence office for the bureau for freedmen, to be located in this city. It is the intenti

gence cince for the oursal for freedmen. It is to be located in this city. It is the intention of the General to keep a complete record of all colored freedmen who are wishing employment, and also to give ample information to those who are seeking colored labor.

Trains are now running with commendable regularity and dispatch to Richmond over the Washington branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Adams Express Company send a messenger over the road, and will put on an express car as soon as the bridge across the Rappahannock is finished, which is expected to be accomplished by next Friday.

Every boat which comes up from the South brings large numbers of ex-rebel officers and soldiers, the former residents of the counties in Virginia contiguous to Washington. They are open in their avowals of adherence to the prin-

open in their avowals of adherence to the prin-elpies for which they have fought, and of their cipies for which they have fought, and of their disregard of the confiscation acts and oath of allegiance, saying that they wish only to get control of their property and of the State government again, when they will speedily restore the spirit, if not the letter, of slavery.

Some of them speak fluently of their readiness to take another brush with the United States as soon as an opportunity offers. States as soon as an opportunity offers.

Over six million of dollars daily has been paid out by the Treasury Department the past

New York, July 18.

The following decision has been rendered by Attorney-General Bowden, of Virginia: RICHMOND, VA., July 14, 1865
To the Hon. F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Vir-

ginia: Sen: Your note of the 13th inst., inquiring See: Your note of the 13th inst., inquiring whether persons who held office under the so-called Confederacy, or any rebellious State Government, are eligible to county offices, has been received. We are of opinion that such persons are not eligible to any constitutional offices.

The first section of article of the Constitution provides that no person shall vote or hold office under this Constitution who held office under the so-called Confederate government, or under any rebellions State government, or who has been a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the who has been a member of any State Legisla-ture in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county of-fices. There are county offices which are in use under this Constitution.

Under the provision cited all persons em-braced herein are prohibited from holding con-stitutional offices. In this prohibition are not included such persons as have heretofore held mere county offices under any rebel State gov-

errment. I regard this as the true interpreta on of the provisions in question.

The art'de is mainly employed in describing he classes of persons who shall not hold office have therefore construed the words 'excepting herefrom county officers,' so as to accord with ing persons notating office under the Confederate Government, &c., could be elected to county offices, but as meaning that all persons who have been mere county officers, may hold any constitutional office. One of two interpretations must be given to the section in question. t was the intention of the framers of the Con litution either, first, to limit the eligibility of all the classes mentioned to mere county office or, second, to exclude all the classes mention fice, and to confer on mere county officers the right to be elected to any position where a

right to be elected to any position where a county officer otherwise is.

I am clearly of opinion that the latter is the true intention. The contrary construction of the section would be attended with many anomalies. First, it would permit any officer of the so-called Confederate Government to hold a county office, when, by the terms of the article originally adopted and as it stood until recently mended, he could not vote for another person for the same office. County officers of merely local and limited jurisdiction would be placed under the same ban with the highest officers of the so-called Confederacy or rebellious State Governments.

sestion is mainly employed in describing the asses of persons not eligible to office. This It constructs the words, exception personarum, and not as not indicating the offices to which the prescribed classes are, notwithstanding their proscription, eligible to. The opinion I among their modern manufactures the process that the proces giving refers merely to constitutional offices As to such offices as are not created by the Con-stitution the prohibitions before mentioned don' Very respectfully, THOMAS R BOWDEN,

Attorney-General of Virginia NEW YORK, July 18. don Bureau is still overrun with applications Among them are those of Gustavus A. Henry Senator from Tennessee; H. W. Willard, form erly member of the United States Congress fo Alabarse; J. D. Haliberton, United States District Judge for Virginia; M. A. Hollins, U Alabarse, J. D. Hallocaton, Chica Hollins, U. S. N., of Greytown notoriety; A. J. Harblenine, U. S. N.; Jas. H. Lane, Brigadier-General; the rebel Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, and Mocre of Alabama.

The Herald's special says: A delegation has arrived from South Carolina, consisting of B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor; J. L. Orr, C. J. Elsed, J. W. Grady, W. A. Litch, and Foster Bradgood.

J. Elseed, J. W. Grady, W. A. Litch, and Foster Bradgood.

The present series of the 7-30 loan will probably all be absorbed within a week or ten days. This is the last of the six hundred million loan authorized at the last session of Congress.

When the soldiers are paid off, with the decrease of Government expenses, the Secretary will be able to get along until Congress meets, with the use of certificates of indebtodness and temporary loans.

It is understood that Gen. Almonte is in New York inog, on his way to Austria and Belgium for more assistance for Maximillan, and desires to have an interview with President Johnson.

New York, July 18.

New York, July 18.

The Tribune says: We are able to state by authority that the 'smilles of Jeff Davis and of C. C. Clay retained eminent and loyal advisers as early as the middle of May last to appear whenever the Government shall think proper to order the trials of these State prison ers. The senior counsel is a gentleman of whose prominence at the bar there will be no constion when it is thought proper to appears any other its is thought proper to appear to when it is thought proper to appear to when it is thought proper to appear to ap

ivices of the 15th.

The Raleigh Progress says not a solitary case of yellow fever has appeared at Wilmington.
The Progress speaks in the highest terms of the administration of Gov. Hunter.
It also sets forth the great benefits Newbern has received by the linflux of Northern business men. In 1858 it was deemed impracticable to run a line of steamers to New York, but now there are two and once two Raltimore there are two, and one or two to Baltimore.

New York, July 18.
The steamer Louisa Moore brings Wilmington dates of the 14th.

The Herald says nearly a million dollars have been paid to soldlers there within a few days.
The American Telegraph Company have taken charge of the Southern lines, and expect soon to have communication, through the intetaken charge of the Southern lines, and expect soon to have communication, through the interior, between New York and New Ocleans.

The Moore left one day previous to the time expected for salling, owing to the fact that her cargo and supplies were lying on deck. There is more freight at Wilmington destined for the North than present transportation can accommodate, and when the rallroads are put in order there will be an increased demand, as there is a great amount of produce above Wilmington.

Three steamer loads of negroes have lately been sent to Charleston.

under a strong guard, and from thence sent to Fort Pulsski.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who also is

confitted in that stronghold, has applied for pardon.

The Alexandria Journal says that General's Butler and Moseby have entered into a law pertnership in New York.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the settlement of the public lands in connection with the subject of foreign immigration, is now engaging the attention of the departments. It is confidently believed that the payment of our war debt can be vastly helped by a wise policy, and extending to emigrants who wish to settle on our public domains, and more particularly in the mining fields of the Western territories, an opportunity to do so on liberal erritories, an opportunity to do so on liberal

terms. WASHINGTON, July 18. Washingron, July 18.

The Post's special saye: The President has changed the place of imprisonment of Dr. Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold, and Spangler, and they were to day sent to the Dry Tortugas instead of the Albany Penitentiary.

Col. Harrison. Davis's private secretary, has been sent to Fort McHenry; Prof. McCalloch, the alleged projector of the incendiary fires in New York, to Fort Delaware; and General Harristo Libby Prison.

ris to Libby Prison.

The cabinet was in session to day.

Mr. R. H. Gillett, the gentleman who is retained by some friends of Davis as the later's counsel, arrived here several days ago. He has had no interview with nis client, nor does to pursue relative to trial.

Encouraging accounts have been received

here of the prospects of the restoration North Carolina. It is stated that a majority North Carolina. It is stated that a majority of her planters are pursuing a humane and judicious course toward their late slaves.

New York, July 18.

A letter to the Tribune, from Galveston, dated July 4, says the calm of the city was disturbed yesterday somewhat by the arrest of Mayor Leonard, of Galveston, by the military authorities. Runnor assigns saveral cause for

authorities. Rumor assigns several causes for the arrest, but nothing definite is not known. Stringent orders have been issued by the Pro-vost Marshal in regard to the sale of liquers, and it is not improbable that Mayor Leonard, being proprietor of a common grog-shop, has disobeyed them.

So far all has been orderly in Galveston. All

the rest of the State has been given up to rapine and plunder.

The wheels of business are beginning to move again, yet very slow. The calm of death rests on the city.

The people are despondent, and many profess to believe that the death of slavery will be the death of prosperity in Texas. The freed men are availing themselves of the privileges accorded them by the proclamation. Many have money laid up and are now renting good houses in the city.

nouses in the city.

For several years past Galveston has suffered everely from yellow fever, and residents here are predicting it will decimate the Union troops sefore the season is over. Gen. Granger has some specific reculations in pregard to querynissued specific regulations in regard to quaran-tine which will, if enforced, prevent the im-portation of the disease from other ports. The World's Columbus, Ga., correspondent says: The scarcity of provisions in this region is such that the people have planted plenty of says: Ine scarcity of provisions in this region is such that the people have planted plenty of coin. A good deal has been put in since the cessation of fighting. In this State, as in other Scothern States I have passed through, there will be sufficient corn for use, but at present there is a scarcity in the market. Prices of provisions is an evidence of this fact. Poor flour sells at three dollars per hundred, in coin. Boarding at the hotels, four dollars a day, the same as the best hotels in New York, but nobody can tell how the poverty of the people is exemplified in language, appearance, and habits voluntarily. Persons who have evidently been raised in affluence deny themselves some cheap luxuries of the season, such as summer fruits and a few notions which have found their way from the North. They all dress plainly. There are plently of women whose external furnishing is sadly out of taste and repair. In traveling on the railroad a great many got into the cars without a cent to pay their fare, trusting to the generosity of the road for a ride. Sometimes whole families start off with little or no provisions. Eating-houses are few, and they charge one dollar for entry to the table, when a scramble ensues for the edibles. Direct appeals for money are of common occurrence.

whichous is an evidence of this fact. Poor flour soils at three collars per hundred, in coin, and the Northern Maxican States are ignored by the best hotels in New York, but no body can tell how the poverty of the people is exemplified in Isanguage, appearance, and the Northern Maxican States are ignored by the same as the best hotels in New York, but no body can tell how the poverty of the people is exemplified in Isanguage, appearance, and the Northern Maxican States are ignored by the same as the best hotels in the official organ of the Earlier of the States and repair. In the continuous season, such as summer fruits and a few notions which have found they way from the North. They all dress plainly. There are plenty of women whose external furnishing is sadiy out of taste and repair. In traveling on the reallocad a great many got into the realized and the property of the road for a ride. Sometimes whole families start off with little or no provisions. Eating, houses are few, and they charge one dollar for entry to the table, when a scramble ensures for the edities. Direct appeals for money are of common occurrence.

The Extre of Georgis, like South Carolina, being the seemed and furnowed with intrachments, it is reduced by other nations, France in the country from Chattanoogs to Atlanta is seemed and furnowed with intrachments, it is reduced and furnowed with intrachments, it is reduced to the state of the complex of the road for entry to the table, when a scramble ensures for the eldites. Direct appeals for money are of common occurrence.

The Exist of Georgis, like South Carolina is seemed and furnowed with intrachments, it is reduced to the contract of the seemed and furnowed with intrachments, it is reduced to the contract of the

The regro question is still the absorbing one. The best of the negroes remain at work at home, but in cities and towns there are a great number idle. Many males have run off and left their families to be cared for by their late menced their efforts for the suspension of the

vietched condition of affairs.

An attempt was lately made to arrest Micrombs at his residence near Augusta, but h has not been heard of, it is said. But for the infortunate drank of Montgomery he would have been made President instead of Davis, between whom there has been great enmity

ult Court, this morning read the opinion of adge Green and himself, prepared, as he tated, by Judge Green, declaring the act of the egislature of Pennsylvania which repealed the harter of the Connelsville Railroad Company to be unconstitutional. This secures to rute-burg and the West another outlet to the East, and a direct coute to Baltimore and Washing-Washington, July 18.

Washington, July 18.

Gov. Perry of South Carolina, accompanied by ex-Speaker James 8. Orr, had an interview with the President to-day on the question of reconstruction. It is said that a good deal of trouble has arisen in South Carolina.

Gov. Perry colivered a speech at Greenville, July 36, which is extraordinary in its laudations of the rebel General Lee and the rebel cause, which, he says, falled owing to the people having no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bombing no heart in it. ng no heart in it, and seeking she of positions, instead of placing themselves the front of the fight. He regretted that the South was defeated, out, yielding to necessity, he urges the people of his State to become good citizens and obey he laws, when they will become again a free

Eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-six acres were taken up at the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn, in the month of June, 1865, under the homestead law. The cash sales at that office Cloud, Minn., in the month of June, 1885, under the homestead law. The cash sales at that office in the same month amounted to \$1.888 35.

The sales at Omaha. Nebraska Territory, for the month of June, 1865, amounted to \$123,-371 cash. The sales at Olympia, Washington Territory, in the extreme northwestern part of the Territory, amounted to \$147,986 for the month of May, 1865.

The arguments in the Mary Harris murder trial were continued to-day. One was advanced for the prosecution and one for the defense. To-morrow the defense, through Mr. Voorhees, will make another argument. The District Attorney will thereupon close, and the jury will then take the case.

The prisoner only remained in court during a portion of the arguments. She is allowed to retire to the antercom with her friends when the speaking is protracted.

The removal of all prisoners from the old peaktentiary, and the fact that the building is to be turned into a workshop for the arsenal, disposes entirely of the story that Jeff Davis is to be tried by a military commission.

The Cabinet was in session several hours to-day; all of the members were present, and several important subjects were under consideration, among them the pardon of certain rebel officials.

officials.

The South Carolina delegation had an interview with the Attorney-General to-lay, during which they filed the applications of a large number from that State for pardon. They were endorsed by the New Prov Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, ex-Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, ex-Speaker Drr, of the latter State, and one of the proprietors of the Spottswood Hotel, have applied for pardon to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 19. inspatches state that President Johnson has pressed a determination that the laws passed y the Tennessee Legislature, shall be obeyed, at that all illegal voters in the approaching ection shall be kent from the palls. NEW YORK, July 19.

A private letter from Mr. C. W. Field states that the Great Eastern would probably leave Nore on the 11th and Valentia on the 15th of Nore on the 11th and Valentia on the 15th of July. All representatives of the press of England, America, and France are to excluded from the Great Eastern during the laying of the cable. The Telegraph Construction Company having charge of the undertaking believe this course necessary, as some members of the press might enter into conversation with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties. A journal of the trip and its results will be forwarded to the Associated Press on the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, and connection being made with the shore at that terminus of the line as the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Cape Briton and New Foundland Island is now in order for the first time in seven or eight vears. It is probable the messages from and to the cable will have to be sent across the Gulf by steamer, which will delay the press reports from four to six hours. Should there been sent to Charleston.

New York, July 18.

G. W.Gayle, the man who offered a million dollars to any man who would murder President
Lincoln, Johnson and Seward, arrived at Hilton

or eight years. It is probable the messages from and to the cable will have to be sent across the Gulf by steamer, which will delay the press from four to six hours. Should there be enough of the Atlantic cable to stretch across the Gulf, which is confidently expected, it will, we understand, be immediately laid, and thus in a few days not only restore the continuation of New Foundland but the two conti-

nents in uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

The inquest on the murder of the Joyce
children has closed its investigations. They
find the murders were committed by some person or persons to the jury unknown. The examination of Stewart, who is under arrest for
the crime, is expected to commence to-day.

The steamer Nevada brings Havana dates of
the 5th. the 5th.
The Herald publishes an order from General

Steadman on essuming command of the Department of Georgia. General Braunon is made commander of the District of Savannah.

Mr. Trenholm, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, was remanded to Fort Pulaski on the 14th He had been permitted to visit Hilton Head and Charleston under parole and without a guard. The receipts of cotton at Savannah was 14,-10 bales and thirty-four bales of domestics. A man named Moore, a member of company 24th Iowa, was killed by lightning on the

B. 24th Iowa, was killed by lightning on the 18th.

The Republican has an article showing Savannah to be very healthy, and attributes this condition to the sanitary measures adopted by the military officers in command there. The city is infested by the desperadoes released from the penitentiary to go in the rebel army. An extensive burglary at the store of John C. Baker & Oo. is attributed to these thieves.

Within two weeks between 3,000 and 4,000 bales of cotton are expected from the interior.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18. New Orleans, July 18.
Middling cotton is quoted at 47c. Gold 146.
Gen. Canby now commands the Department of Texas and Louisiana, reporting to Sheridan. The George Washington, from New York, arrived on Sunday.
The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magrader, Price, Shelby, Douglass, and Jackman, with four hundred men and officers, two pieces of attillery, and a large wagon train, have gone to Mexico.

Mexico.

A late report confirms the delivery of Confederate property to Gen. Brown by order of The Federals recently captured five hundred

to Texas.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, falling back to Monterey, abandoning the entire country, much annoyed in their march by Continue. Cortinas.

The Times' Shreveport correspondent says that cavalry forces are marching to San Antonio.

New York, July 19. The Commercial's Washington special has the following: There is a movement on foot among the ladies of Washington relative to the purchase of Ford's Theatre. An effort, it is purchase of Ford's Taeatre. An effort, it is said, will be made to raise money for its purchase. The purpose has not transpired for which it is proposed to use it.

The railroad between the cities of Washingtrn and Richmond is now fully opened. The bridge over the Rappahannock was finished on Monday. Two trains will be run daily between the two cities, beginning Monday next.

The National Intelligencer of this morning contains the report that Charles O'Connor, of New Pork, has been retained as senior counsel for Jeff. Davis. The time of trial is not known.

New York, July 19.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent gives positive confirmation to the statement neretofore made that Ex-Senator G wynn's vice regal projects for the colonization of Sonora and the Northern Mexican States are ignored

The World's Washington special says: the Cabinet was in session nearly three hours to-day, every member being present.

The Raleigh correspondent says the payment of the direct tax on property has greatly fallen off since Governor Holden and others companied to the same serious of the

The Clarksville, Texas, Standard, of June 24, lent Johnston by Lieutenant-General Grant, at he State Department, Washington. The denan," who read them in a Little Rock paper. Washington, July 19.

The trial of Miss Mary Harris terminated this afternoon, histing occupied ten days. The court room was densely packed with spectators,

cluding many ladies.

Long before the court was formally opened
on Dan W. Voorhies made a closing speech
behalf of the accessed, coctending that from the affecting circumstances and wrongs in-cted upon her, the homicide was an act of in-The District Attorney, Carrington, delivered concluding argument for the prosecution. said appeals had been made to the sympa-

the sold appeals had been made to the sympathics of the jury—nothing else—and he could prove it. "Great God," he exclaimed, "what an array of counsel. Joseph H. Bradley, a great and eminent lawyer"—
Befose he had finished the sentence Marsha Gooding interrapted the speaker, teiling the audience that they must cease laughing, or he would arrest them.

Mr. Carrington said: "Let them laugh; Judge, they have the right to laugh or cry."
Marshal Gooding responded: Mr. Carrington, I will regulate that matter.

Mr. Carrington—Very well, I submit.
Continuing his remarks, he said: If the jury acquit this woman on the ground of insanity, they put upon record a fact that will make them ridiculous. The scene is laid in Chicago. We find Mary Harris meets Mary Davin, who keeps a millinery establishment. What kind of an establishment was that?

Judge Hughes here called the attention of the

Judge Hughes here called the attention of the counsel to the misrepresentation of the evidence y the District Attorney.

Judge Wylie informed the District Attorne

Judge Wylie informed the District Attorney that he should not retaliate upon Mias Devlin as to the character of her house because the counsel for the defense had attacked Dr. Burroughs. There was nothing in the evidence against the character of the house of Miss Devlin, and he would not permit him to make an stiack on her house, though he might comment as much as he liked on the testimony of those ladles, but he should not assail his house, against which there was no evidence.

Mr. Carrington—No man shall say I was ever seen to cower. I discharge my duties in the fear of God and without fear of man.

Judge Wylie—You shall not go on in this manner, sir; I will put you in custody of the marshal. You shall not go on, sir, in that way. I will have no discussion between you and myself to be determined by a jury.

Judge Hughes said he did not desire to interrupt the District Attorney. He therefore hoped he would confine himself to the evidence and within bounds. Judge Wylies said it was unpleasant for him

Judge Wylles said it was uppleasant for him to interrupt the counsel, but in a closing argument the counsel must limit themselves to recognized baunds.

Mr. Carrington resumed his argument again, demouncing Miss Devlin.

Mr. Bradley said such conduct was unbecoming of a gentleman, and no gentleman would use such language. He could not sit quietly and suffer this unprotected lady to be insulted by Mr. C. said he would do his duty.

Mr. Bradley rejoined that no gentleman would use such language.

Mr. Carrington said he would return the insult, the gentleman having used such language.

sult, the gentleman having used such language against Dr. Burroughs.

Mr. Bradley sald Miss Dolin was brought here by him, and he would protect her. The attack upon her was an attack upon him, and he would resent it. The Court ordered the Marshal to stop the

The Court ordered the Marshal to stop the quarreling, and informed Mr. Carrington he was going beyond bounds in using such lauguage sgainst the lady, against whom there was nothing in evidence.

After Mr. Carrington had concluded his argument, Judge Wylle said the jury law had been laid down by the Court. Feeling satisfied the jury understood it, he now submitted the the cause without further charge. He hoped they had made up their minds, and would soon render their verdict. The jury retired to their room, and in ten minutes returned with a verdict of 'Not guilty.'

The announcement was received with loud applause. Some women cried with joy. Hats were thrown up, and a large number of spectators ruthed toward Miss Harris to congratulate her on her sequittal, the words of which had her on her acquittal, the words of which had carcely been announced when she fair was taken from the court room in the arms of Mr. Bradley, her senior counsel. Persons ou-

ide caught up and repeated acc About one hundred and fifty applications for About one hundred and fifty applications for pardom were received by the Attorney General to-day.

The statement has been republished in some of the newspapers that the Paymaster General will immediately make a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for three million of dollars fer soldiers' pay up to July 1st. This appears to be a mistake, for on inquiry to-day it was ascertained probably that one and a half million dollars will pay all that is due million collars will pay all that is due to the soldiers mustered out and the troops who remain in service to the above named date issue of new certificates of indebtedness does not equal the amount of those continually maturing and redeemed. The reduction of this

turing and redeemed. The reduction of this description of paper has been from \$250,000,000 to less than \$115,000,000.

Gen. Ewell, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath of allegiance and given bonds he will respect, has been permitted by the President to return home on parole to report once a week by letter to the Secretary of War.

Preside: t Lincoln having directed, under date of the 23d March last, that Mrs. Ewell should have the benefit of his amnesty proclamation, and she having taken the required oath, President Johnson to day permitted her to return to Nashville, her former home, and take her personal property.

sonal property.

The Tribune's Savannah special says about 1,500 bales of cotton arrived during the week.
Many parties commenced timber cutting for shipment on Ogerchee, Allamaha, and Savannah sizes. LATEST BY THE AFRICA,

HALLEAT BI THE AFRICA,

HALLEAR, July 19.

Licerpool, July 9.—The steamship Gidon arrived at Queeastown to day. The reported seizure of the pirate Rappahannock at South-ampton is false. The vessel is safely in dock at Livernool. Further correspondence between the French Further correspondency between the French and British Governments on the cessation of the American war is published. Earl Rassell says the opinion of the British Government that ships belonging to the Confederate Government and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the cessation of hostilities may be claimed as public property by the Federal Government if found in any British territory, and any counter-claim must be decided in the ordinary course of law by civil tribunals.

A despatch to the British Minister at Washington from Barl Russell says the enemy's commissioned ships of war cannot, during the continuation of the war, be relieved from the risk of capture by any sale or transfer to the neutrals.

risk of capture by any sale or transfer to the neutrals.

The Russian gulf cable is interrupted, and telegraph communication with India is consequently suspended.

The Index, the secession organ in London, has suspended.

Paris, July 8—Bourse firm. Rentes closed at 671 15c.

The steamer Caroline, with the shore end of the cable, sailed from London for Valentia on the 5th, and steamer Hawk left on the 7th to assist in laying it.

The steamer Terrible and the Sphynx had both sailed for Valentia, and the Great Eastern would leave on the 15th. It was expected the fleet would leave Valentia on the 19th of July and arrive at Heart's Content on the 1st of August. Messages are constantly being sent through the whole cable in the most perfect manner. manner.

Great Britain.—England was for the moment

without a Parliament. The dissolution immediately followed the prorogation on the 6th, and writs for the new election were forthwith issued.

The appointment of Lord Cransworth as successor of Lord Chancellor Westbury is confirmed. France.—The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of up-wards of eight and a quarter million francs. The bourse was flat and lower on Friday.

wards of eight and a quarter million francs. The bourse was flat and lower on Friday. Rentes 66f 92c.

Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria of June 28th furnishes details of the cholera excitement. The existence of cholera was officially declared. On the 11th of June twenty-three deaths occurred. By the end of the week the deaths increased to about one hundred per day. By the end of the second week they reached two hundred, and on the 27th the number was two hundred and fifty. There was much alarm, and about 30,000 people quitted the city. Business was generally suspended. But Mr. Hall, U.S. Consul, remained at his post, The business of the Consulate was transacted as usual.

Hon. R. H. Berger, American Minister to Japan, and Hon. A. Burlingame, Minister to Japan, and Hon. A. Burlingame, Minister to China, passed through Alexandria on the 18th, en route to America on leave of absence.

An Alexandria telegram of June 15th reports considerable diminution in the cholera. There was no hundred deaths or the 1th.

The World's Washington special says: the Calinet was in session nearly three hours to-

amount to the tax withheld from him and paid by the institutions before named. Second—Every person receiving, or, who is entitled to receive, an income exceeding \$5,000 for the year 1864, must pay 10 per cent on the excess over the \$5,000 as aforesaid. It may, therefore, happen that a person receiving in come upon which banks or other institutions have already paid 5 per cent tax, will be reave already paid 5 per cent tax, will be reuired to pay 5 per cent additional tax. Thate and amount of tax due depends both one amount and upon the sources of income.

Third—I have no knowledge of any instance which a tax have year requiring in this district. which a tax-payer returning in this district as not been properly credited for the amount id for him by banks, railroads, and other

milar institutions.

Fourth—The income lists, as published in the ournal and in the Press, are only for the city of oursylle and the county of Jefferson, and Louisville and the county of Jefferson, and these are necessarily incomplete, as we did not receive suitable blanks until the latter part of April. Income tax can, however, be assessed at any time during the year and returned on special lists to the Collector. Persons need not think they have escaped the tax legally due by them to the National Government because thay fall to find their names on the published lists. The returns for the counties of Henry, Oldham, and Owen are not yet completed, but will be ready early in August. edy early in August. Fifth—Persons who have been sick or absen

rom the city or county may still return their acome for 1864 without pecalty, and all who, brough ignorance or inadvertence, have made rroneous returns, may voluntarily come forward und amend their returns also without penalty, ut in all cases of voluntary neglect, failure, or raud, the penalties of 25 or 100 per cent must e imposed. See section 14 of the law. Very respectfully, EDGAR NEEDHAM, Ass'r 3d Dis. Ky.

Hon, W. L. Sharkev, of Miss., and Hon James Johnson, of Georgia, two of the ablest prists in the South, agree in the opinion that the President of the United States had a right to saue his proclamation setting free the slaves of the rebel States, and that the proclamation was constitutional. THE PHI KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY .- We invite

attention to the advertisement calling a conven-tion of this time-honored fraternity. It is great-tly to be desired that Southern Chapters will open communication with it. It is one of the most widely-extended fraternities in the land, and has long enjoyed a position second to none in the United States. 190 d.c. w1 The following important letter has been received from the Scarciary of the Treasury:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 10, 1865. Theasury Department.

Sam In reply to your inquiries of the 5th inst, the following general rules, adopted by the department and transmitted in necessary cases to officers of the customs, are here stated:

1. The President's proclamation of June 13th removed the 5th per cent tax on purchased products, and the 1 cent per pound shipping fee on cotton east of the Mississippi river, and you will refund, without reference to me of individual cases, any such amounts collected by you on and enter June 14th last.

8. The President's proclamation of June 24, 15th, removed the 25 per cent Government tax on purchased products, and the transportation fees prescribed by the regulations of July 29, 18th, west of the dissessippi, and you will refund, without reference to me of individual cases any such smouths collected by you on and after June 25th last.

These rules will be transmitted to the Surveyor of Customs at Louisville to guide his action.

Respectatury, H. McCULLOCH,

Recretary of the Treasury,

To Jehn B. Shirit, President of the Board of Trade,
Louisville, Ky.

It is to be hoped that from the above emphatic, post ive, and explicit instructions there will be longer any complaints heard as to the action of the Collector of this tanding, unless willful of these instructions, The Bankers' Magazine for July contains a summer United States, showing the returns of each State. We elect the following table, showing the various items liabilities and assets of the National Banks of the city of New York, compared with those of the whole country.

Liabilities. N. Y. City. Other Places
 Capital
 N. Y. Csty
 Other Places
 Total

 Capital
 838,649,009
 818,677,028
 8215,836,032

 Girculation
 6,451,059
 92,444,519
 92,844,519

 Individrid deposits
 18,072,875
 18,982,134
 50,002,970

 U. S. deposits
 18,915,871
 44,713,370
 57,639,14

 Dividends
 unpaid
 176,933
 5,982,539
 57,755

 Due other branks
 9,745,755
 44,713,370
 57,639,14
 44,713,370
 57,639,14

 Due other branks
 9,745,755
 49,947,795
 69,932,595
 41,201,233

 Surplus
 8,893,697
 18,514,385
 17,818,939

 Miscollaneous
 212,755
 891,785
 578,95
 Total Babilties . 8189,486,489 8632,077,458 \$771,514,04 Assets.

852,767 and individual deposits in the city of New York, in the National Banks, are 20 % cent on the whole; the bank capital forms about 18% if cant of the whole. The contained bank capital of the city of New York is about

eighty millions of dollars; the deposits, payable on de-mand exceed three hundred millions of dollars. The Boston Post gives the following account of the New Orleans bank species:

Som after the close of the war, the New Orleans bank dispatched agents into the Confederacy to ascertain that had become of the specie sent out of the city best, when Commodore Farragat appeared before it They tracked it, or portions of it, to Jackson and Columbus, Miss. Montgomery, Ala. Atlants and August Ga., and thence to Richmond, Va. Tracts of it, or representative in exchange, were also found at Charleton, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., on route to Ne York, Hayans, Nassau, and Europe. But where is solid, shining stuff iteel went to, is still a mystery.

The Citizens' Bank deposited \$500,000 with the Dutch Consul for the benefit of the Dutch bondholders of the bank, and \$700,000 with the French Consul. There Butler found it and seized it, as he did, also, that depo ited with the Duich Consul, but the Government after ward sent Reverdy Johnson out there to look into the matter, and he adjudged the claim of the bank good, an the selzure illegal and wrong.

In regard to the missing specie there are flying remore of \$400,000 having gone to New York, and oth-large sums to Havana and Europe; but nothing certain has yet transpired concerning the matter.

MARRIED. On the 12th inst., by Rev. D. N. Porter, at the vance of Amary Thompson, Mr. H. A. Grado, 18 hio Volunteers, to Miss Susan Farage, of Emines Kentucky.

Same day. by the same, at the residence of Mr. Joh
P. Grabb, Mr. Charles Burkell to Mrs. Maevha Jan
Strickland, all of Heary county, Ky.

DIED. At his residence on Wednesday, July 12, 1865, in Bul litt county, John B. Schmers, after a short and painful librers, in the 67th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, July 15th, at 3 o'dock, Man Janz, eidest daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Bustard, aged 12 years and 3 months.

On Sunday morning. July 15 Conservations. On Sunday morning, July 16, CHARLES MAULDY, in last con of Dillon H, and Mary P. Mapother. In Jeffersonville, Indians, July 15, 1865, at 10:40 P. M., of scarlet fever, Willis A., infant son of J. E., and Delia Thickston, aged 21 months and 15 days.

"As age advances, ails and aches attent; Backs builded broadest burdensomely bend;

Cuttingly cruel comes consuming care, Dealing delucions, drivelry, despair." Thus, with alliterative accuracy, does Orpheus C. Kerr tell the sed story of the "aches and ails" of advancing age. But a way has been discovered by which old age age. But a way has been discovered by which out age eccepse its penalties, and youth may be made more brillient. Plantation Bittens—the true "Elixir of Life and Love"—is the wounded spirit's balm. It cures Dyspepeia, Headache Dullness, Vertizo, Gout, Liver Complaint, Sallowness, Feverlah Lips, and every symptom of an unpleasant or alarming character. Let all who would enjoy, life and its blessings, use PLANTATION BITTERS, and they will retain their freshness, bloom and beauty From Youth to Old Agn. jy20 cod?&w1

St. Mathew's Female Institute. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION.

1 under the iclast charge of Rev. Geo. BROKERT and
Rev. C. PAGE, will commence on Monday, 11th of
September next.
For circulars, giving further information, address
Rev. C. Page or Rev. Geo. Beckett, St. Mithew's P. O.,
Jefferson co., Ky. Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. THE G A. C. OF THIS PRATERNITY WILL CON vone at the Board of Trade rooms, in the city of Pitteburg, Fa. at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 3d day of An gust next, Members connected with Southern Chap

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITIAND,
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Jeep Scientify Window-Glass.

ars are urgently requested to be present.

jy20 d12dsw1* By Dispensation of the G. C.

1,000 BOXES WINDOW-GLASS for sale by WILSON & PETER. Tennessee Cotton Yarns.

200 BAGS GALLATIN AND MAGLE YARNS jrl4 d6 for sale by GEO. W. WICKS, 315 Main st. CHEERE —
200 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
100 do Hemburg dor
In store and for sale by GEO, C. HUNTER,
jyl? clm Maio, bes. Third and Fourth. Virginia Tobacco.

70 BOXES BROWN'S VIRGINIA TOBACCO;
13 boxes Subbeline's 60 60;
Just received and for sale by
1941 d8 GEO. W. WICKS, 315 Main st.

Maysville Cotton Warns.

100 BAGS MAYSVILLE COTTON YARNS, asjyl4 46 geo. W. WIUKS, 315 Main et. Concentrated Lye. 200 CASES CONCENTRATED LYE for sale by WILSON & PETER Tadners' Oil.
500 Gallons tanners' Oil for safe by Wilson & Peter.

Procedure 1 to prime quality for rale by [jy18 del H.D. DEWCOMB & BRO.

Information Wanted.

will pay liberally for any into jyl8 d3&w1

HARTMANS' ORIENTAL PEARL DROPS

TYOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION, EFFEC tually removing TAN, FRECKLES, BLOTCHES, and giving the Skin and elegant smoothness not easily attained by any other. Its use among ladges of fase-ION in the East gives it a CHARACTER for EFFICACY which at once STAMPS it as INFINITELY SUPERIOR for the rotter of any lady.

Can be obtained from any respectable drug store and the wholesale or otherwise from the Proproprietors.

HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO. Corner Seventh and Green sts., Louisville, Ky. m20ec62m&weow4

A Physiological View of Marrings-Contain ing nearly 300 pages and 180 fine Pistes and Engraving of the Austomy of the Southal Organs in a state of Hoalth and Disease, with a Treatise on Sett-shore, its Deplorable Cousequemess upon the Mind and Body, with the Asshor's Plan of Treatment—the only regional and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those ontemplating marriage who ententain firebe of their hysical condition. Sens free of postage to any address on receipt of \$5 certs, in manage or peaks! concerney, by addressing Dr. LA CHOEK, No. 31 Medden Lane, Alberry, M. Y. Cases treated by mell as before, much dewily

CALIFORNIA WINES. THE POLLOWING WINES ARE NOW OFFERE White, or Hock Wine.

Angelica. A rich and naturally sweet wine, much a ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, a fine where and jellies. It is a fine desert well adapted for Communion purposes. Muscatel.

This superb wine is made from selected grape rery delicate, and will rank with the very weet wince of Europe.

This is a deep red color, of good body and fine fis is becoming very popular where a sightly satrified ad deficite stimulant is desired. Being cuitedly a ral wine, it will agree with the most delicate organical Wine Bitters.

Grape Brandy.

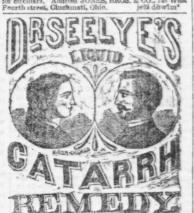
listified from the second pressing of the grapes, an WILSON & PETER.

Wanted. MALES AND FEMALES AFFLIOTED WITH ANY form of diseases to call at the WESTFEN MEDICAL OFrigrs, 203 Market strest, near Second, Louisville, Ry. or at 137 Sycamore street, near Fourth, Cinconnast, Ohio, and he cured. Private diseases cured in from two to ten days without caustic, mercury, or pain. No charge until oured. Diseases relative to females speed ily cured. Medicine sent to any person writing for i if they give full description of their allments, &c., &. all private and confidential.

Charges moderate. Advice free to the poor.

GENTS FOR "THE SECRET SERVICE, THE
Field, the Dungeon, and the Recape," By Albert
Richardson, New York Tribune Correspondent,
he most interesting and exciting book over published,
he most interesting and exciting book over published,
he most interesting and exciting book over published,
where the resulting through the South in the secret
ervice of the Tribune at the outbreak of the war, with
ur surnice and fleets, both East and West, during the
urst two years of the rebellion, his thrilling capture;
is confinement for twenty months in seven different
ele prisons his escape and almost mirraculous journay
or night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring
wents, and contain more of the fact, incident, and resance of th war than any other work yet published.

"The hard secretaries wants pen, and secondly



We are the sole manufacturers and proprietors in Kastacky of the MONITOR CLOTHER WASH.

ER AND WRINGER, which we are estimated in the sand over offered in this market.

Also declers in the CHAMPION, BALL, and KENTUCKY HATVEST FES and BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWING MACHINS. Core WARRANTED If D mections are followed. dingle Bottle will last a month-to be used three times SYMPTOMS. The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight, where find they have a cold; that they have frequent

MOWING MACHIPS.
A GENTS FOR
PORSYTHES SCALES.
LOUIS'S OIL-STONE WORKS,
HURON GENINSTONES.
LEWESS PATENT GALENDAR CLOUKS,
SHAWS PATENT GAS STOVES
(for cooking and hesting).
BRINLY, Doplers in Hardware, Outlery, day,
Deplers in relations that more samplified to the changes of lamper sturk. In this condition, the none may be dry; or a slight discharge, thin and acred, afterward thick and so arive, may ensue.

As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges as As the disease becomes current, and encourage are incremed in quantity and chanced in quality; ther ar-now thick and heavy, and are braked of the secretions are offendive, causing a had breaks; the related thick and meak the goes are weak; the sense of small is lessened or feature features frequently take-

Another sommon and important symptom of Ca Another content and moved to the throat is throat is the morning of a thick and silmy nuncous, which has falled down from the head during the night. When this tekes place the person may be sure that the disease is on its way to the lungs, and should have no time to rrasting it.

The shove are but few of the many Untarchal arome toms. Write for our pamphlet describing fully at symptoms; it will be sent FREE to say address. CALL for SEELYE'S CATARRE REMEDY, EN A tares Dr. D. H. SEELVE & Co., Freeport, III

DR. SEELYE'S ERONCHIAL SIRUP. AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR

Soughe, Colds, Bronchitte, Sors Throat Sourcesses, and Irritation of the Brown shiel Indes or Lungs, Rickling in the Throat, and Croup. This Herry is especially honoficial in affectious of the "Cestar's" Electric Powder for Insect

ssisting in its permanent oure whom used in connection with the Remedy. If taken in time, it never take to Plants, Fund, Animales, 60.

187 Sold Wholesale is all large cities.

187 Sold by all Drugsists and Retailors everywhere.

187 Sold has "Conva vis" name is on each Sase, Boate, and Flesk befare yor buy.

187 Actions, Conva vis" name is on each Sase, Boate, and Flesk befare yor buy.

187 Actions, Boate, 187 Actions, 187 Sold by HENRY R. GOSTAR.

187 Tansoural, Derose 48 Broadway, N. Y.

187 Sold by R. A. EOBINSON & CO., WILSON & PETRE.

Wholessie Assuts,
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